ne Disease
mmunity of the blood, which
ers them, brings a purer, ric-
d, where such impurity ex-
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such as a violent bowel
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ase, diseases here not men-
ed by the use of this
ne blood; and our only object
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ith this end in view, these
UNIVERSAL PILLS,
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ith. The Universal Pills
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s a sense, abandoned, fero-
ught, when you are ill, to
ician, to drive away the
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ing eradicated.
ctionology systems.—The
ruth's office in Hudson st.
dia, October 7th, 1836.
feel it a duty I owe you in
e whole human race, to pub-
ful cures, which my
ed from your truly myste-
ld I let do justice to a dis-
ber clear away the foolish
world.—I find that I could
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ding an encounter with pre-
ve that numbers, nay, more
r own senses, would fail us
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re to benefit a single indi-
ad repaid for my weak and
ndeavours to publish the following
unprofitable as it may
ny respect.
and I were both taken in
be safe. Mrs. attended
being accidentally intro-
expect. In consequence
at the time, the process of
ad literally compounded in
ed, and the result was
ation to every soul beaus to
ve became listened to with
ntil that we were far beyond
ntion; and he can, there-
And such, as his mentis deserve, he regarded.
For what reason I was led to try Universal Pills,
Have your best bonnet been spent in adjourning your
trousers,
Your love is proportion, to lengthen your blouse!
Have your cossacks paper rack with your list of new
drawers,
Then ere upon to be led—you know where and by
whom.
Your nurser, has 't olden your maid's phase reflected,
Or are her eyes fair beauty among the rest!
Have you most feelin in the one or the other decol-
ed!
Fair ladies—I wish you a happy New Year.
And now gentle friends, just a word of adieu:
'Mind your bers,' as you play life's adventurous game
Commit your self to the guidance of truth,
Take the passport of wisdom and virtue, to fame,
Look you ing not in rudeness, stay not in vice—
Let improvement keep pace with time's rapid on
ner;
The shroud of your life may be clipp'd as a true,
Make the best of it—I wish you a happy New Year.
W. E. B.
From the "Friendship's offering" for 1837.
BY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

I had been disappointed in love. As sings an old rhyme, which I remember to have met with—

"My heart was sad,
For the maid was married whom I should have had."

When I say that it was not my first disappointment, I feel disposed to make an affair of the heart. I would not that the reader should infer either that I am a cold-hearted fellow, or that my love was of so little consequence as to be thrown away at the first offer. On the contrary, I was the most constant and devoted of swains. What I mean to say is, that my heart was in war, was in love; that is to say, true to my colors for the time being—but it was not the only fault of the object of my adoration married another; and he must have odd notions of propriety who could expect me to love her afterwards.

But, although it was not my first love, I see not why I was less to be pitied on that account; since, as in love, as in gout, every fresh attack may be more severe than the last; and thus it was in my case.—The man who hangs, drowns, or shoots himself, under such circumstances, is precluded from another chance in the lottery of matrimony; and, therefore, I did neither. "There are," says Wilfred Jenkins, or some other classical authority, "a good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

However, I had no special temptation to remain in a circle where I was consistently expected to the mortification of meeting the "happy pair," as all newly married persons are styled, and doubtless we, until their first quarrel, are among the most in Continent. It is true, I might have attained my object without meeting them, by applying to my friend S. I might have buried myself in the breast of the Glamorganshire mountains, and the smoke of forty furnaces, or I might have gone to sea, and smoke in the eternal drizzle of the Devonshire hills; but I had a fancy for drinking beer and smoking wine with me, "in its native purity," and therefore embarked for the Rhine.

My method of travelling *à l'Anglaise*, that is, as if the object were to get over the greatest quantity of ground in the shortest space of time, I went up the river, and down the river, and across and it again; pursuing a day at one spot, and two days at another, and was all the home from every point at which they could be viewed.

I had been tarrying a short time at Schaffhausen, when I encountered an old friend, who, like myself, had gone thither to see the fall of the Rhine; but who, on the score of my perfect knowledge of the Continent, I assumed to join his more experienced. He had with him a light cabriolet, and a pair of English bays, which, being consigned to my care for journey with all despatch, he could not take with him, and therefore committed to my care: I under taking to bring them home with me to England—He likewise left with me his postillion, who a favorite by birth, who was accustomed to my ways, and my language and whim, independently of his *professional* acquirements, and perfect knowledge of the latter tion, I found useful as an interpreter, my own Teutonic lore being rather theoretical than practical.

A friend of mine being resident at Stuttgard, I resolved on paying him a visit, which, proceeding by easy stages, with occasional halts of a day, for the purpose of resting my horses, I could well accomplish with the travelling equipage placed at my disposal.

It was on the afternoon of a remarkably fine day, towards the end of the month of March, in the year in question of this plan, I was travelling through the Schwartzwald, and, as I thought, I never saw trees taller than I expected to find them, and, accordingly, found so. I had been to the admirable highways of England, I had seen the pines of Norway indeed, but I wanted but two hours of sunset, and there were yet no confines to the trees and the solitary inn in the forest, at which I proposed to halt.

Being naturally anxious to reach my quarters before night-fall, I put my head out o nike window for the purpose of urging on my postillion the expediency of quickening his pace, when, to my surprise, I was attracted by the sight of a travelling-carriage, nearly overturned, by the road-side. It had, apparently, been in the act of ascending a steep hill on which was visible, and that, disengaged from the vehicle, was pressing on a little patch of greensward beneath the trees.

The only human being on the spot was a young man, probably not more than five and twenty. He was somewhat about the middle height, athletically, yet not inelegantly formed—His hair was light, and slightly curled; his complexion remarkably fair, but ruddy; and his face, although less round to be deemed strictly handsome, had a pleasing and good humoured expression, which, combined with his laughing light-blue eyes, formed a striking contrast to those Wertervisage with which romantic young ladies are wont to fall in love, as prompt paymasters draw their bills, at sight. He was shired in a blue frock-coat and foraging cap, and had altogether the look and air of a gentleman.

When I first descried him, he was, with a fint in his hand, endeavouring to coax a reluctant spark, from the tyre of one of the wheels, into a piece of German tinder, for the purpose, I presumed, of lighting his cigar. On my addressing him, he declared from the purest English I had formerly, at the house of a merchant in London, been thrown into the society of some American gentlemen, and I thought I could detect, in the first sentence of his reply to my expressions of condolence in his misfortune, that he was of the same country, which, it afterwards appeared, he really was.

In answer to my inquiry as to the cause of the accident, he pointed to one of the fore-wheels, which was lying a few yards in the rear of the carriage.

"But where," I inquired, "is your postillion?"

"He has preceded on the other horse to an inn which, by a direct line, is to be seen from this, in the form of a distance," was the answer.

"Do you expect him back soon?" I asked.

"His return," replied he, "depends, I imagine, upon the quality of the landlord's wine, and the charms of his daughter, if he have any; for the knave, I find, was born on the frontier, and with the true Teutonic taste for the wine fluid, has all a Frenchman's decidedness to the fair sex. The fellow has been gone long enough to have been back an hour since."

"I marvel," said I, "that you did not mount the other horse, and follow him."

"I made the experiment," was the reply, "but it did not answer."

"Indeed, sir!" I exclaimed; "would not the beast let you get on his back?"

"O, yes!" said he "but he had an objection to my remaining there for long; for, as I did I venture to suggest to him the propriety of quitting the greensward for the road, than the brute flung his heels up in the air, and, after a few of these exercises with as little ceremony as if I had been a sack of potatoes."

"But what do you propose to do?" I asked.

"Do!" he echoed; what can I do, but pass the night in the forest here, with the hope to sympathize for a traveller in my condition. The only carriage that has passed since my spot, since the commencement of one of the set, who, with a chevaux-de-frise of beard and moustache, which would have defied the most determined assault upon his jaws, popped his head out of the window, and inquired minutely into the particulars of my misfortune: but as she could not offer me a seat in her vehicle without incommoding her maid or her marmoset, she left me, with many expressions of commiseration, and the consolatory assurance that the wolves invariably devour those who are left behind by their travelling party."

As time was precious with us, I leaped from the carriage, and assisted the American in the transfer of his luggage from his vehicle to my own, when, with a few, but earnest acknowledgments, he took a seat beside me, and we pursued our journey. His name, I perceived by the superscription of his portmanteau, was Woodley.

My fellow traveller was frank and communicative, by the time we arrived at the inn, I gathered from his conversation that he had been brought up for the profession of physic, but, having inherited, by his father's death, a competency sufficient for his wants, he had abandoned, and, although not a confirmed, was a considerable dilettante in the science.

John Bull, the salesman, poured out wine for the other Bull, and, after a few words, and some rather free remarks from the latter on his portmanteau, and drawing down of lights between the two gentlemen, they sat down to dinner.

Woodley, who exhibited a forethought and presence of mind, rarely witnessed on such trying occasions, "Much," he added, "was to be done in the short sequence to reduce the odds, whom, I fear, are opposed to us, we cannot, after such a direct injunction, that he should not be disturbed until the morning, send for him, without awakening suspicions which may precipitate the catastrophe we seek to avert."

The fact is, that the poor fellow, naturally of a lowery habit, had been so overcome by the fatigue of his journey and the almost constant attention to the latter, that I had dismissed him to his chamber, which was in a remote part of the rambling old building, as soon as he had despatched his meal.

"Nevertheless," resumed Woodley, "we may as well open a reconnoitre, and call the landlord into the opposite apartment; for, although, to judge of this gentleman's height in him while he lay in a opened just now, he will help us little if it come to hard knacks; it is but fair to apprise him of the danger to which, I doubt not, he is exposed in connection with ourselves."

At the opposite end of the little suite of rooms, in which the dinner was spread, was a young lady, apparently about nineteen, in whose features a "general resemblance," as it is called, to the gentleman who suffered down into expression of surpassing loveliness, and left no doubt that the twain before me were father and daughter.

I believe there are few persons who care to be interrupted at their dinner, but I am sure I am a friend to give them an excuse for drinking an extra glass afterwards; and thus it was, that, although of so early hour, the landlord was summoned to "undress" his "medius res," informed him of our discovery in the matter of the valise.

—Obliged to you all the same sir," said the worthy senior, "but I never touch a drop of their wishy-washy wine myself, nor my daughter neither, since the presence I stood,—received me with an encouraging nod, and obligingly pointed to a chair at his right hand.

The reader will readily believe that I wasted few minutes in the way of ceremony, when I found

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE ON THE

Texas Question.

The following message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq.

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military, and civil condition of Texas." I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent, who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses, at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power." The mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgment of a new State as independent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so, when such State has forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition, under these circumstances, if not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them, until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary movements in these kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion is here so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power, of originally recognizing a new State; a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the constitution as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as [illegible] the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing; but on this, and on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies, we stood aloof, and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments, of those Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of Government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Grenada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas, annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.

But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of Government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States.—It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbours to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this [illegible] but carrying out the long established policy of our Government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting, with simplicity and directness, the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence, that if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1836.

Saturday Evening Post.

DECEMBER 31, 1836.

To Correspondents.

A "Lover of Good Cakes," may appear as an advertisement.

"C. B. B." is welcome.

"H. W." should have bestowed more care upon the versification of his "Question." In its present state it is inadmissable.

The "Two Great Hunters," was published in the S. E. Post, some years since.

"J. B. J. H." under consideration.

"A Sketch," from a correspondent at Winchester, Ky. will appear soon.

List of Insolvents

Who have applied for the benefit of the several Acts of Insolvency, and who will be heard at the County Court House, on Wednesday, January 4th, next.

John King, laborer, Germantown, Philada. county.
James Dyson, wool manufacturer, Manayunk, Philadelphia county.
Peter Proctor, waiter, Chesnut st. near 7th city.
Abram W. Jackson, comedian, corner 2d and Tammany, Philada. county.
Jeremiah Watson, laborer, Frankford, Phila. co.
Isaac Mason, laborer, Irish Tract lane, Phila. co.
John B. Reese, collector, 30 Elliott's alley, city.
Edward Thompson, late merchant, Spring Garden, Philada. county.
Thomas Cooke, agent, 76 Crown st. Phila. county.
George W. Bird, accountant, Philada. county.
William C. Cain, tobacconist, 6 Jones' alley, N. L.
James C. Keeon, late store keeper, 11 Filbert avenue, city.
John Green, carter, corner 8th and Christian streets, Philada. county.
Samuel Smith, porter, Lombard, between 5th and 6th streets.
Christopher Gilbert, cordwainer, 156 south 11th st.
Edward Maher, oyster cellar keeper, 5th street below Walnut.
Knight Bitting, boiler maker, 2 Orchard st. N. L.
Independence W. Gorton, boarding house keeper, 121 Chesnut street.
William Dick, watchman, 45 South street, city.
Isaac Webb, morocco dresser, 25 Race street.
William How, waiter, Chesnut st. between Schuylkill 6th and 7th.
David Sees, saddler, Cresson's alley, city.
James Rush, blacksmith, Bush Hill, Philada. co.
George Egee, laborer, Byberry township, Phila. co.
Albert Wilson, printer, corner 3d and Callowhill sts.
William H. Schreiner, late store keeper, 76 George st. Southwark.
Joseph Marlin, carter, Kensington, Phila. county.
Andrew Brumaker, cabinet maker, Ridge road above Buttonwood st.
John Durr, late tailor, Henderson's court, 7th st. below Coates, Phila. county.
William Hart, segar maker, Hubbell st. Moyamensing.
Samuel Mottier, conveyancer, corner Budd and Green street, N. L.
John Beck, carpenter, 7th near Coates st. Penn T.
Jonathan Dobson, cordwainer, St. John, between Poplar lane and Brown streets.
William Beesley, tobacconist, 206 south 2d street.
Israel Roberts, innkeeper, Germantown, Phila. co.
Henry Wharton, printer, Juliana street, N. L.
Joseph Bush, cordwainer, Perry st. Kensington.
Jacob C. Fonkin, laborer, near Schuylkill 7th and Coates street.
Solomon Coleman, cap manufactory, South st. city.
William P. Wiggins, late innkeeper, 232 south 3d st.
Elias Vanaman, laborer, corner Queen and Sarah sts. Kensington.
Thomas C. Harrison, transcriber, 3d st. near Green.
David Weber, house carpenter, N. Liberties.
George Pote, fisherman, Kensington.
William Vaughan, ship carpenter, Kensington.
Benjamin Kennedy, late trunk maker, 19 Walnut st.
Thomas C. Walmsley, carpenter, Buttonwood between 8th and Garden sts.
John R. J. Pool, carpenter, Cherry above 4th sts.
Lemmon Cooley, late broker, 118 north 7th street.
Thos. Maling, laborer, back of 12 Wharton st. Southwark.
Michael H. Fitzgerald, tailor, Philada. county.
Henry Mackaway, blacksmith, Philada. county.
Benjamin Hoeven, laborer, city.
Andrew Greer, carpenter, city.
Simon Woods, dealer, city.
Christopher W. Keyser, horse trainer, 19 Apple street, N. L.
John Darragh, late distiller and tavern keeper, corner of Broad and Wood st.
John McIlvaney, cordwainer, Philada. county.
John Whiting, gentleman, White Horse Inn, 2d below Callowhill street.
Henry McCann, weaver, late innkeeper, Phila. co.
David Greer, victualler, Buttonwood near 12th st.
Walton Harrison, laborer, between Brown st. and Poplar lane and Apple, and 4th sts.
Thomas S. Walton, cordwainer, Frankford, Phila. co.
Dudley P. Richardson, laborer, Wood, near Garden street, Spring Garden.
Jacob S. Wunder, late innkeeper, Germantown.
Robert Davis, laborer, Brown st. between 4th and 5th.
John Fink, cabinet maker, 21 Walnut street.
Andrew Trump, carter, near the intersection of 6th and Germantown road.
William T. West, tailor, Race st. between 5th and 6th.
Richard Mellon, carpenter, Philada. county.
Jacob Stonemetz, carpenter, Philada. county.
Henry A. Bankman, dealer, Walnut above 10th st.
John Jestice, cordwainer, Morris city, district of Spring Garden.
Patrick Dougherty, laborer, 122 Plumb st. Phila. co.
Samuel Watts, boatman, Middletown, Dauphin co. Pennsylvania.
Jacob McVaugh, carter, corner of Front and Greenwich streets, Southwark.
Bernard Reilly, tavern keeper, 196 south Water st.
John Grant, riding master, Filbert above 13th st.
John M. Moulton, comb maker, 10 south Water st.
Isaac Rehn, comb maker, late of the firm of Curtis & Co. N. E. corner of 5th and Wood sts.
William Curtis, comb maker, late of the firm of Curtis & Co. 53 New street.
William Owens, oysterman, Collin's court, Southwark.
Edward Armstrong, laborer, 1 St. Stephen's Place.
Henry Ross, cutler, 404 Arch street.
Adam Eddiman, late tavern keeper, Debtors' Apartment, Moyamensing.
Sheradin Revelin, barber, south Front below Christian street, Southwark.
George Gaughran, laborer, Helmuth street, between Schuylkill 6th and 7th, and Pine and Lombard sts.
George Hoke, late inn keeper, city.
John Fite, laborer, Philada. county.
Marmaduke Myers, laborer, (late watchman) city.
Jesse Ball, cabinet maker, 128 south Second street.
Henry Smith, quarryman, Philada. county.
Francis Barnett, cabinet maker, Moore's court, back of German street, Southwark.
John D. Moore, laborer, south Front, above Christian street, Southwark.
Richard W. Smith, turner, Philada. county.
Redman Putnam, bricklayer, 77 Plumb st. Southwark.
Moses H. Kipple, cabinet maker, back of 333 Callowhill street, Penn township.
David W. Williams, saddler, Shippen below 10th st. Moyamensing.
John Benet, tobacconist, Callowhill below 6th street, Northern Liberties.
James Neely, weaver, Tidmarsh st. between 11th and 12th and Christian and Carpenter sts. Moyamensing.
Edward Wilson, weaver, 40 Fitzwater st. Moyamensing.
Elias Whitehead, cordwainer, 78 German st. Southwark.
Samuel W. Paxon, omnibus driver, Allen street, Kensington.
Walter H. Peterson, hatter, Maiden street, East Kensington.
James Baird, drayman, Schuylkill 6th below High st.
Christopher F. Getchinger, laborer, 432 north Second street, Northern Liberties.
Morris Boon, wharf builder, Maiden st. Kensington.
William Cheeks, ornamental painter, corner of Brown and Charlotte sts. N. Liberties.
James Myers, house carpenter, Wood below Broad st.
Robert Denning, trader, Philada. county.
Amasa Brown, tailor, Coates st. above Front, N. L.
Henry H. Young, biscuit baker, 147 north Front st.
Joseph Pearson, wharf builder, Georges below Shippen st. Southwark.
Matthew Mulhogton, printer, 5th near Vine street.
John McManus, cabinet maker, Coates above 7th st. Spring Garden.
John E. Hall, chair maker, Front st. below Wharton st. Southwark.
Benjamin Leland, cordwainer, city.
Thomas Brady, laborer, city.
Elihu M. Simkins, waterman, back of the Swedes Church, south Front st. Southwark.
William Foddie, cordwainer, Philada. county.
Aldon Abbott, laborer, 95 Budd st. between Poplar lane and Maiden street.
Robert Pollock, weaver, in Chesnut st. third door below Schuylkill 3d st. south side.
Thomas Sloan, boot and shoemaker, late 52 south 11th st. now in the service of the U. S. at the Navy Yard, Philada.
Henry M. Russell, dealer, south 6th st. between Shippen and Fitzwater sts. Moyamensing.
John Miller, laborer, 13 North street, city.
James P. W. Kollock, cabinet maker, 272 south Seventh street.
Elias Morris, venitian blind painter, Northern L.

Utica, Dec. 23.—Cox, the porter of the Oneida Bank, who has been imprisoned for some time past, on suspicion of having robbed the bank, was called up before the grand jury last week, and after a full investigation was acquitted, the jury, as we have been informed, giving him a certificate that there was no evidence against him.

MR. FORREST.

We are gratified to learn that this gentleman has been completely successful in London, in the personation of Shakspearian characters.—His fame is now permanently established. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Price, former manager of the Drury Lane Theatre, to a gentleman in New York, will give an idea of Mr. Forrest's success.

"Forrest, on the fourth night of Othello, convinced me, (an old Kean-ite, never moved in that faith for twenty years,) that in the third act he is superior to 'the great representative of Shakspeare's characters.' Forrest is a wonderful creature, how improved in five years! Still it was left for last night to fix him immoveably with a London audience. He had excited them very much in Othello, and all the judges of acting—a most discriminating and respectable audience—were present. They were breathlessly attentive whenever he spoke, and the curse, (to my mind, as Forrest utters it, the most splendid abandonment to passion, without rant or break) drew down the loudest and longest applause that I ever heard in a theatre; and it was renewed again and again.

There were many expressions of nearly equal warmth at other parts of the play. At the end an unanimous call brought him forward. His feelings at that moment must have been enviable; their cheers convinced him that he had obtained the great object at which he had aimed—nothing could be more unanimously flattering to his ambition."—*Penn. Sentinel.*

A Forger Caught.—A young man calling himself Reuben Van Sicklin, was escorted to the police office by Preserved Fish, President, and Mr. Perry, first teller of the Tradesmen's Bank, officer Nash, and a small boy named Leonidas Osborn, who lives at the corner of Madison and Oliver streets, charged with attempting to pass on the above bank a forged check, for $85 50, purporting to be drawn by Joseph McImlay, of No. 462 Pearl street. The check was presented at the Bank by the lad Leonidas, and was at once known by Mr. Perry to be a forgery. He accordingly questioned the boy, who stated that he was stopped in Oliver street, by the person calling himself Van Sicklin, who offered him fifty cents to take it to the Bank and get the money, and appointed to meet him in half an hour at the corner of Oliver and Madison streets. Nash was sent for, and he, with the above named officers of the Bank, repaired with the lad to the corner designated, where Van Sicklin also came at the time appointed, was seized and conducted to the police office. Mr. Imlay was sent for, and making his deposition as to the check being a forgery, Van Sicklin was consequently committed to prison for trial.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Charge of Fraud.—A man by the name of James Williams, was committed in New York, on a charge of obtaining under false pretences from Messrs. T. A. Huntington & Co. a large amount of dry goods. About two years ago prisoner came to New York, and set up a tavern known as the 7th Ward Hotel. Within a year afterwards he opened a tailor's shop, at 45 John street, at which place he professed to employ journeymen tailors who had struck for wages, and received subscriptions of $10 from such gentlemen as were disposed to patronize the concern, for which they were entitled to have their garments made at cost. In this way, he managed to raise several hundred dollars, with which he made a great display, talked big, dressed in imitation of a gentleman, and actually had the address to obtain from various tradesmen, credit for cloths, &c. to a considerable amount.—Among other dealers, he applied in September last to Messrs. T. A. Huntington & Co. for a supply of goods, referring them to Brown & Dow, in Pine street, who gave him a good character, and stated that they had been informed by Williams that he had recently taken a partner by the name of Holmes into his business, with a capital of $5,000, upon which representation Messrs. H. & Co. supposing him to be good, let him have goods amounting to seven hundred dollars, taking from him notes at 2, 4 and 6 months. The first note becoming due it was dishonored at the bank, which led into further inquiry as to the character of Mr. Williams, in which it was ascertained that he never had a partner of the name of Holmes, and that his representations had been falsely made with a view of defrauding Messrs. H. & Co. out of their property. He was committed for examination.

An American Female Sculptor.—We have been shown a beautiful specimen of alto relievo sculpture, by a young Kentucky lady, representing a scene in Venice, with the Bridge of Sighs. The material of the work seems to be a composition, and the execution is admirable: reality, and to the life; the long, cool corridors—the verandas—the gondolas—ancient palaces, and warm blue sky of Italy, all so tastefully arranged [illegible]. We hope this talented lady will try her hand on a more extended scale, for there is nothing that the far-famed damsels of Kentucky cannot do if they will, if all the romantic incidents of the early settlement of that State be true. The above truly interesting and talented production of American genius may be seen at our office.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Attempted escape of Prisoners.—At a late hour on the night of the 20th inst. Mr. Lyons, the keeper of Bellevue, received information from a prisoner named Le Daux, that the prisoners who were to be taken to the Court of Sessions on the following day, for the purpose of being sentenced, had made arrangements for effecting their escape, and that they had provided themselves with keys which would unfasten the locks of their irons for that purpose. Their plan, it appears, was to unfasten their irons while riding down in the prison wagon, and then, while going through the narrow passage under the office of the Commissioners of the Alms House, leading to the Court of Sessions, to throw off their unfastened manacles, knock down the officers who had them in charge, and then escape. To guard against the contemplated project, they were all searched before they left Bellevue, and the false keys (which were made of wood, and fitted with a handle) taken from the prisoners Newman and Edwards, beside which, an additional number of officers escorted them to the Court, and they in consequence, were frustrated in their plans, although not without uttering some horrid curses and imprecations, when they found it was discovered, on the individual who had betrayed their design.—*N. Y. Trans.*

"*Pretty and Impudent.*—Mrs. Sally Cush, described by the Boston Post as being "a most beautiful and interesting creature," was lately brought before the Police Court of that city for stealing a pair of low laced black kid slippers from the store of Isaac Howe. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Cush took the slippers from the store door of Mr. Howe, and on trying found they would not fit her, when she went into the store and modestly requested that they might be exchanged for a pair that would fit. The exchange was readily made by the shopkeeper who did not doubt but that she had purchased the shoes; but shortly after he ascertained that the exchanged shoes had just been stolen from his door, and meeting Mrs. Cush as he was going to tea, had her arrested for the theft. Her husband appearing in her defence, she was fined $3 and discharged.

Murder by a Slave.—A most outrageous murder was committed at Randolph county, Geo. a few weeks since. Mr. James G. Salisbury, a highly respectable planter, was shot while sitting with his family in his own house, by one of his runaway slaves. The negro fellow who perpetrated the deed had been "lying out," in the swamps for some time, and had ventured near the house for the purpose of killing his master. A quick scented dog was put on his track the next morning, and the murderer was soon started from his lair, and chased until he arrived at the river, when he plunged in and attempted to save his life by swimming. Having swam about half way across, he became exhausted and sunk to rise no more. Mr. Salisbury was a man of unblemished character, and a very kind master.

New Orleans, December 10, 1836.

Remarks.—We have nothing unusual to notice in the general appearance of the market; business continues to move along at a regular and gradually increasing pace. Most of the sales now, are to our more immediate neighbors, trade with what we designate as the Upper Country, having not yet fairly commenced. Since Thursday morning, the weather has been very mild, and we have had some rain, though not enough to cause any serious obstruction to outdoor affairs; previous to that time, however, it was so cold that on one or two mornings, ice was formed in open situations in the rear of the city. The Mississippi is 6¼ feet below high water mark, having receded 6 inches.

Early Depravity—Shocking Murder.—One of the most cold-blooded and inhuman murders we recollect ever to have heard of, was committed by a servant girl 12 or 13 years old, belonging to Mr. Abraham D. Mitchell, of Cecil county. It appears that some offence had been given to the girl by the mother of a very young black child, just able to stand alone; and the wretch seizing an opportunity when the mother was absent and the child alone, with the most unheard of cruelty, gave the child a blow with a fire shovel upon the side of the head, which deprived it instantly of life. Having accomplished her diabolical purpose, she carried the child some distance from the house, and covered it over with fodder. When the mother returned, the child being missed, a search was made, but without effect. The girl at last confessed the crime, and produced the body.—She is now lodged in jail.—*Elkton (Md.) Cour.*

A HOUSE ROBBER DETECTED.

A few days ago we noticed the robbery of Mr. Lamb's dwelling. It appears that the robbery was committed about noon, and the robber, a very genteel looking man, was seen by a lady who resides in the same street, leaving the house with his ill gotten booty, though at the time she did not suspect any thing wrong. When the robbery was discovered, the idea at once occurred to her that the man she had seen leaving the house was the thief, and she mentioned the circumstance to Mr. L. assuring him at the same time that she could identify the man if ever she saw him again. On Monday week, as she was passing along Market street, she saw Mr. L.'s visiter strutting along with an air of ease and elegance, and she followed him until he reached his house, which he entered. With great foresight she stepped up to the door and enquired who lived there. The name of the occupant was given. On her way home she met Mr. Lamb, and informed him of what had occurred, and he immediately set out for the house. A rap at the door brought a servant, and he desired to see the master. After the lapse of sufficient time to assure Mr. L. of the importance of the man he wished to see, down came the master.—"Good morning, sir," says Mr. Lamb—"Good morning," replies his unknown friend. "Can I have a word in private with you?" asked Mr. L.—"Certainly," was the reply. Stepping aside, Mr. L. says to him, "I suppose you feel somewhat surprised at my visit, but the coldness of the weather admonishes me that the cloak you took from my house, a few days since, ought to have been returned ere this; and I have merely called to relieve you of the necessity of bringing it to me; and at the same time I will take with me the silver spoons, and the other trifling articles you did me the honor to mark with your approbation." "Sir!" exclaimed his visitor, "what do you mean? Such language"—"Stop," says Mr. L. "this place is too public, we'll walk to the office of the magistrate in the next street, and there in a private room, we'll talk the matter over," and without the least hesitation, he takes Mr. L.'s arm and walks to the office. A word from Mr. L. explains the business, and a police officer present is introduced to the especial notice of the admirer of silver spoons. "Excuse me one moment," says Mr. L. "I should like to consult with one who knows all about this matter, before I proceed further; and with a bow, Mr. L. leaves the office, and hastens to the house of his visitor. Mr. L. introduced himself to the lady of the house, and stated that the husband desired the articles he sought to be delivered to him—she affected surprise, and declared her ignorance of where they were. At this moment a little girl, who was sitting in the room, whispered to her, which Mr. L. observing, he turned to her and said, "Perhaps, my little girl, you know something about them?"—"Oh, yes! I know all about them; they're down in a store in —— street." "Well, then, put on your bonnet, and go along with me, and we will get them," and away they went. The store in —— street is pointed out, Mr. L. enters and asks if the little girl had left any articles there, and a bundle is pointed out to him. On examining it, he finds his cloak, spoons, and the articles that he had lost, all neatly wrapped up. He dismisses his little conductor, and has the basket carried to the magistrate's office, and produced before his visitor, who was by this time identified by the lynx-eyed officers of the law, as an old convict, recently discharged from the Pennsylvania penitentiary. The matter having proceeded thus far, the magistrate sent the *gentleman* to take up lodgings with Mr. Hudson, the Warden, in order to wait his trial at the next city court.—*Balt. Chron.*

Dreadful case of Hydrophobia in Sussex Co. N. J.—Nathan Smith, of Stanhope, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, in the early part of June last. As soon as practicable, as much of the part wounded as its situation would admit, (it being on the back of the hand) was cut out and cauterized. From that time forward he used the *Scull cap tea*, which seemed to act upon the system in a manner that promised a favorable result. The wound, although it would heal over, was extremely sensitive, and upon a very little excitement, caused by passion or exercise, would break out again. The patient continued in this situation until Monday, the 21st of November, when he complained of a pain in the hand, and in the part of the hand affected. On Tuesday the pain was more severe, accompanied with restlessness, and a slight fever. About midnight he was seized with spasmodic affections principally in the vicinity of the throat, causing fears of suffocation, with sudden startings and agitations of the whole system at intervals of four or five minutes, and continuing about two minutes. From this time, the violence of the spasms increased, continuing a greater length of time, but of longer intervals between them. On Thursday evening the saliva commenced flowing plentifully from his mouth, and the spasms became extremely violent. He [illegible] the bystanders, at the approach of the last spasm, which occurred about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, to hold him more firmly than they had, as he should probably "run raving mad," and he did not wish to injure any one, but possibly would do it unless properly secured. This paroxysm mercifully terminated his existence.

His countenance during the whole time was vacant and unearthly, and his sufferings extreme beyond description. Most earnestly would he beg for some one to put an end to his sufferings and his life, that he might not undergo the misery of being *choked to death*, as he termed it. During the whole of his confinement he was extremely thirsty, and would ask for drink, but when it was presented to him he would turn from it with horror, and request its immediate removal; and if at any time he attempted to drink, violent spasms would immediately succeed.

The *cicatrix* of the wound was elevated and hardened. During the intervals of the paroxysms he remained calm until Thursday, when he became peevish, and when the spasms were approaching, a noise or loud talking would increase their violence, of which he was sensible and would caution his attendants against it. He complained of no pain, but of a singular sensation which he could not express. He lived but two days after the first spasm, and during that time he presented a spectacle of horror beyond description, and no one could form an idea of it, who was not present. One thing probably I ought to mention, which is, that from his first attack to the time of his death, he never closed his eyes. He was about 25 years of age, and has left a wife and two small children.—*Morris Jerseyman.*

Grand Larceny.—The State *vs* Quensel Harvel. In this case, the defendant was convicted and sentenced to receive *twenty lashes*; which was put into execution *forthwith*.

She was not a resident of this county; but transiently passing through from Davidson to Moore, in which latter county she is said to have been raised. It was in evidence that she had stolen *ten dresses*, a leghorn bonnet, a silk veil, a shawl and $4 or $5 in money, from the prosecutrix, a young woman of the name of Williams.

This was the first scene of the kind ever witnessed in our country. A woman whipped publickly at the post!—*Ashborough, N. C.*

Post Office Department.—The long annual report of the Post Master General is published, and shows a surplus of money in hand to the amount of $500,000; about half enough to rebuild the General Post Office.

The present number of the Post Offices in the United States, is 11,100; miles of Post Road in July last, 118,264; miles of annual transportation, 27,578,620. Revenue of the year ending 30th June last, $3,398,455 19; expenditures, $2,755,623 76. Excess of revenue over expenditures, $642,831 43. The Post Master General recommends a reduction on letter Postage equal to about 20 per cent. on the present rates, a graduation of newspaper postage according to the size of the sheets; that on small sheets being less than at present and that on large sheets more.

Gold Region of the United States.—Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the United States Geologist, has recently returned from a tour through the gold region. This visit, we are informed, is preparatory to a more extended investigation into the Geology of this interesting section of our country, which Mr. F. is about to institute under the auspices of the General Government. Mr. Featherstonhaugh is favourably known throughout the Union, as an experienced Geologist, and a gentleman of high integrity. During his recent tour, Mr. F. visited several gold mines now in operation in Virginia and North Carolina, and he has expressed himself highly gratified with the prospects which several of these mines hold out to the proprietors. One mine is at the present paying 15 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, and we are assured there are mines about to be worked, by companies recently formed, which promise much larger returns. We know that foreign capitalists have recently given their attention to this subject, and that some scientific Europeans have been lately thro' our gold region, who have given it as their opinion that capital may be very advantageously invested in the gold mines of this country. One English Company has already gone pretty extensively into operation, and it is more than probable that ere long several other foreign capitalists will embark in this promising speculation.—*N. Y. New Era.*

New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1836.—No very decided change has taken place in the market, speaking in general terms, since our last report; business continues to progress at a fair and steady pace, the demand for goods increasing with the advance in season. The weather continues cool, but, with little exception, favorable to transactions out-doors. According to our scale of measurement, the Mississippi is within 7 feet of high water-mark, and still on the rise.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Fire.—At one o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out in Second below Arch street. It destroyed the stores number 42, 44 and 46. The first was occupied as a hat store by Wilson; the second as a cutler's, and the third as a watchmaker's shop. The property was nearly all destroyed.

New Coin.—Dollars and half dollars, of an entirely new stamp, have been recently issued from the U. States Mint, which are said to be very handsome. We should like to take some of this *new coin*, in payment of *old debts*.

The cause of the recent calamity at Washington is said to have been the practice of the porters employed in the offices, putting hot ashes in the vaults in the cellar where the firewood and coal was kept. Burning cinders did the mischief.

Williams, the "celebrated Oculist" has been held to bail at Washington in the sum of $700, on charges preferred by the medical faculty of that city, for practicing medicine without a certificate, and obtaining money under false pretences.

In a recent letter from China it is stated that "an edict has just appeared in Canton forbidding faith in Jesus, and the propagation of his doctrines on pain of death."

The youth who formerly bore the name of Master Hubard, in this city, and cut out extempore likeness of people's faces in paper, is now Mr. Hubard of Richmond, Va. a portrait painter of great merit, both as respects likeness and execution.

The New Orleans papers have published a memorial prepared for the purpose of obtaining signatures from the citizens, calling on the President to offer all the public lands in the State of Louisiana for sale at auction.

A fellow was lately taken up at Bath for having devoured hard upon 700 oysters, from a poor woman who had offered to give him for a small sum as many as he could eat.

The water works of Frederick, Md. have been sold to the corporation of that town for $2,675,000.

Re-Election of Mr. Clay.—The Hon. Henry Clay was, on the 16th inst. elected a Senator from the State of Kentucky, by a majority of 29 votes, over his competitor Mr. Guthier.

Mr. Cass, appointed U. S. Minister to France, arrived at Portsmouth, Eng. Nov. 3d, in the Quebec, 22 days from New York.

Barn Burnt.—A barn belonging to Dr. Daw, at New London, Conn, was burnt down on the evening of the 14th inst. The work of an incendiary.

Huge Pumpkins.—A single Pumpkin vine, raised on the farm of Mr. Wetheril, near Frankfort, Pa. produced Pumpkins to the amount of seven hundred pounds! One of them measured seven feet four inches in circumference, and weighed upwards of seven hundred pounds.

Wonderful.—A gentleman in Boston had two great coats stolen from his hall, on Friday; and on Saturday, they were brought to his door by a person, who rang the bell, handed in the coats done up in a bundle, and then marched off. Perhaps they did not fit.

Whalers for Poughkeepsie.—We learn from the shipping intelligence of the day, that two of the Poughkeepsie whale ships have been spoken on their way home, at cargoes estimated at $160,000. Rare luck!

Pork Arrivals.—Two tow boats arrived from Poughkeepsie a few days since, one of which brought $25,000 worth of Pork, and the other $30,000 worth.

Marrying of Towns.—It is proposed to unite Perrysburg, Maumee, and Port Miami, on the Maumee river, Lake Erie, into one town, under a city charter. They are not all in one county.

State of the Mississippi River.—The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst. says:—"the Mississippi has fallen rapidly within the last thirty-six hours. Monday night was very cold, and its rigor was not much mitigated yesterday. Large quantities of ice fill the river, and should a change not take place, navigation for the season must be closed."

Steamboat Burnt.—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 8th, states that the steamboat Junius, bound from Cincinnati for that place, but lying near Jefferson Barracks, with shaft, etc. broken, took fire on the previous morning, about 7 o'clock, and was entirely consumed to the water's edge. The Junius was loaded with whiskey, pine boards, and empty barrels. No lives were lost.

Fire.—A fire occurred at Camden, S. C. on the 9th inst. by which the building on the corner of York and Broad streets, owned and occupied by Wm. Reynolds, as a drug store, and the one adjoining it occupied as a barber's shop, were [illegible]. Dr. Reynolds was partly insured. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Money in Boston.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says, the high rates that money has commanded are rapidly on the retrograde, and it is opined by merchants, that the pressure will soon be at an end.

The Hudson River may now be considered fast for the season.

Cost of wild Varmints.—The Treasurer of New Hampshire has paid, since June last, the sum of $1,424 50, for bounties on crows, foxes, bears, wolves, and wild cats.

Notes.—Andrew Lamb, and such others of the rioters who disturbed Washington in the summer of 1835, as not previously punished, were on Saturday last fined fifty dollars each, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Blacksmithery Burnt.—The large blacksmithing establishment of Warren Johnson, at Boscawen, New Hampshire, was lately burnt down, with the steam engine and all the tools.

Drowning.—A Scotchman named Gordon aged about 60 years, in a state of intoxication fell off the bridge at Richmond, Virginia, and was drowned.

Steamer Sunk.—The steamboat Fort Adams was sunk a few miles above Port Hudson. She is supposed to have been overloaded.

Rather Swampy.—The road through the Black swamp from Perrysburg to Lower Sandusky, Ohio, was so bad, that lately twenty families of emigrants with their teams and loaded wagons, stuck fast in the mud for several days. It is the great highway to trouble.

The Georgia House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating two thirds of the share of the surplus revenue to which that State is entitled, to the construction of a rail road from the Tennessee line to the Cattahooche river.

A New Orleans paper urges the propriety of changing the name of *Tchoupitoulas* street in that city, and also that of the *rue Perdido*. We agree with the editors.

The anniversary of the evacuation of Charleston, S. C. by the British troops in the revolution, was noticed on the 14th inst. by military ceremonies.

Several fires have occurred lately at Winchester, Va. caused by incendiaries. In one instance three houses were burnt down. Two negroes have been committed to prison on suspicion of being concerned in the acts.

Col. Nunez, brother-in-law to Santa Anna, stated that that chieftain had determined to retire to private life, on his farm of Manga de Claro.

The Catholic Chapel in Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y. was blown down in the gale on Friday evening of last week.

The stock of firewood in the New York market is so large, that the price of it has fallen considerably.

Mr. Madison Reed, a native of Rutland, Mass. a cabinet maker, left home sometime in September last, for the western country, with $700 in cash. Information has since been received that his dead body, with about $70, had been found in Cincinnati, shot through the heart. He is supposed to have been murdered.

A detachment of United States troops, under the command of Lieut. G. W. Patten, from Hartford, arrived in Boston, on their way to Houlton Plantations, Maine. The garrison at that place is considered one of most important stations, it being contiguous to the disputed boundary line between Great Britain and the United States.

At a meeting of the newspaper publishers of Springfield and Northampton, held on the 7th, it was agreed, that in consequence of increased expenses in printing their papers, and the advanced price of the necessaries of life, to add 12½ per cent. to their annual subscription price.

We could but feel a thrill of sorrow in reading the obituary notice of our valued correspondent, relating to the decease of Dr. Shane, of Vicksburg. His wife watched his dying bed till all was over; then laid down and died of a broken heart, thirty-six hours after.—*Miss. Christian Herald.*

The skeleton found recently in the woods in North Andover, is supposed to be that of a man by the name of Nichols, who belonged to Reading.

The New York Herald says, that next to the blessing of being clear of debt and clear of duns, is clear coffee. To these might be added what is better than all, a clear conscience.

Advantages of females learning to swim.—A young girl named Charlotte Simon, lately rushed into the Escaut river in France, and rescued a poor woman from a watery grave.

Effects of Drunkenness.—An omnibus driver, at Charleston, S. C., by the name of George Jackson, fell from his box a few days since, while in a state of partial intoxication, and was so much injured that he died in about half an hour.

The New York Post, publishes a rumor "that the Secretary of State, has received information, leading to its conclusion, that two brothers of *White*, whose trial is now progressing at Washington, have been concerned in setting the Post Office on fire. We do not know the precise ground on which this suspicion is entertained. The facts, no doubt, will shortly be made public.

William B. Ramsdell, sixteen years of age, the lad charged with setting fire to the Alms-house, in Pembroke, and who was discharged in August, in consequence of the Grand Jury not finding a bill against him, hung himself on Sunday week, in Pembroke.

Quite Unlucky.—Mr. Chang, one of the Siamese twins, has fallen in love with a young girl at Wilmington, Delaware, who has reciprocated his passion so far, that she says she is willing to marry *him*; but objects to taking Eng, the other twin, into the concern. The fate of poor Chang is hard, as a divorce from Eng, his brother, is not to be obtained on any terms.

Rogue Caught.—A. J. Amkrim, who lately ran away from Boston, after defrauding Thurston & Co. and other houses, to the amount of $10,000, was arrested in Buffalo, and lodged in prison.

Mr. Poindexter.—It has been reported in letters from this place, and widely circulated, that this able Statesman had died of the injuries received by the late terrible accident he met with at Natchez.—However probable the sad event seemed to be, it gives us pleasure to say that a gentleman, who has arrived in this city, direct from Natchez, states, not only that he was not dead when he left that place, but was supposed to be recovering.

A New Branch of Trade. The Quebec Gazette says, that 900 barrels of flour have been lately sold in that city, to go to the state of Maine, by the Kennebec road.

The Military Court at Frederick, Md. has adjourned to the 4th of January next.

We learn from the St. Clair Republican, that the proprietor of Saratoga, Michigan, has disposed of one half of that romantic village, for fifteen thousand dollars, to Edwin Forrest, Esq. the tragedian; the money to be expended in erecting a spacious hotel, to be opened for the reception of a company to the Chalybeat Springs, early in 1838.

Fourteen hundred Hogs, averaging 200 lbs. nett, have been bought in this market within two or three days, at $5,87½ and $6. This may be said to have fixed the price of this great staple for the season.—*Cin. Gazette.*

A venerable Lawgiver.—They have a second Nestor in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in the person of Thomas Andros, of Berkely, Bristol County, who is eighty years of age, was a soldier in the revolution, and was imprisoned in the old Jersey prison ship, at the Wallabout.

A conducta arrived at Vera Cruz on the 23d, from Mexico, with $586,561 in silver.

A Lady Thief.—Miss Margaret Mahan, a lady of light character, most elegantly attired, was arrested lately, and sent to prison, for borrowing a quantity of lace, from the store of Messrs. Roy, in Montreal.

Young Officers.—The Philadelphia Gazette tells us that inquiry has been made of the Superintendant of West Point, whether the first twenty Cadets in the senior class are fitted to take command in Florida, and an answer has been returned that they are. It is feared they will be immediately ordered to that quarter. This class will graduate next June, at least those who are not torn from their studies by Government before that period.

Rapid Travelling.—An Irish gentleman remarked, that the rapidity of travelling by steam would soon be such that one could go from London to Brighton, in a shorter time than he could stop at home.

Great Robbery.—The trunks were cut from the back of the Lynchburg mail stage, on the morning of the 23d inst. about two miles from Richmond. One of them contained bank notes to the amount of $120,000, belonging to the Farmer's Bank and Bank of Virginia. The other trunks were recovered unopened, showing that the robbers did not set about their work at haphazard. Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the money and detection of the robbers.

Land Offices.—The Kalamazoo Land Office had not been opened more than half an hour, when they had received so many applications for land, that they had to close again till further notice.

Hot Ashes.—A box in which hot ashes had been placed in a cellar under the stairs, in Boston, was the other evening discovered to be on fire, almost in flames. But for the timely discovery the house would have been burned, with [illegible]

The Cincinnati Post says, among our most extensive publishers are *Messrs. J. A. James & Co.* who publish yearly from *seventy to an hundred thousand* volumes, mostly standard works.

"*A Turn Out.*"—The prisoners, male and female, at the Maryland Penitentiary, refused to go to work this morning, that as yesterday was Sabbath, as well as Christmas, they would have to-day as holyday in lieu thereof. The keeper promptly informed them that this would not be granted; and after arming a number of the citizens, and placing them on the walls, they were ordered to their cells, where they returned peaceably, to spend the day in fasting.—*Balt. Pat.*

Accounts from Tampico of the 1st inst. mentions that the yellow fever was then raging at that place.

The small-pox prevails to some extent at Richmond.

For Florida.—The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 20th, announces the speedy departure of 500 Alabama militia, to serve in Florida, upon the requisition of Gen. Jessup.

Steamboat Burnt.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that the steamboat *Junius* took fire shortly before sunrise on the morning of the 7th inst. while lying near Jefferson Barracks in the vicinity of that city, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that nothing was saved except a few trunks belonging to the crew.

Fire.—A very serious fire occurred on the 25th inst. in Baltimore street, opposite the Baltimore House. It originated, we learn, in the back building of the premises occupied by Mr. P. Albinson as a fancy and variety store, and soon extended to the front house, and also to the houses on the west side, occupied by Messrs. Orem & Morling as a clothing store, and by Mr. John E. Rigden's hardware store. The whole of these premises were destroyed. The loss in goods is supposed to be but little if any short of $50,000.

In consequence of the extravagant price of board at Columbia, S. C. a proposition has just been introduced into the Legislature in session there, to remove the seat of Government to Charleston. The members receive but $3 a day, and are charged $2,50 for board, exclusive of light and fuel.

To Smiths.—It is said that a strong current of cold air is found to be much more valuable in hardening steel than water, which is commonly used. The manufacture of the celebrated Damascus blades is carried on only when the north wind occurs. The colder the air and the stronger the blast, the more effectual the process of tempering, but these are proportionate to the thickness of the article to be hardened.

The cotton manufactures in the West of Scotland are exceedingly brisk; it being found hardly possible to execute all the orders received at New Lanark. A mill burnt down in 1819 has been rebuilt, and a water-wheel 36 feet in diameter is making to drive the machinery. All the iron works are in full operation, and in general the manufactures of all kinds were never in greater activity.

Snow in Harvest.—The truth of this oft-repeated saying has been this year exemplified: a farmer in the Isle of Ely has at this time a crop of oats of about 43 acres still standing untouched by scythe or sickle. It is impossible to tell what a November or a December sun may do to bring it to maturity: but it is calculated that a fortnight's heat of the summer's sun would scarcely effect that object, bowed and broken down as it is by the recent hail and snow.—*Camb. Chron.*

The Portuguese Diplomatic Agents at the different European Courts have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution of Portugal. Great sensation was produced in Lisbon by the strong naval force sent there by England and France. These powers had no less than nine ships of the line in the Tagus, and the British government not satisfied with this display, had directed a powerful squadron proceeding to the Mediterranean to lay to off the port and ascertain if their services were required there.

Combination.—The retail dry goods merchants of Cincinnati have formed themselves into an association, with a determination to adopt certain reforms. The principal are that in sales they should always name at once the lowest price, and make no deduction but on large bills—to give no samples—to permit no gloves to be tried on (hard on the exquisites)—to receive nor pay no cents—to take no goods back that require to be cut—to strictly enforce the auction sales, and to put a stop to all peddling.

Destroying the Cherokees by Whiskey.—Gov Schley, Dec. 8, made an important communication to the Georgia legislature, enclosing recent despatches sent by express from Gen. Wool, touching the alarming state of things produced among the Cherokees, by the shameful practice pursued by the whites of selling to them intoxicating liquors, particularly whiskey. This abuse is carried on to great extent at New Echota and its vicinity, and among the despatches is a remonstrance from the principal chiefs, petitioning the legislature to prevent the practice. Any person, by the small fee to the clerk, may obtain a license. Gov. Schley urges the passage of a law totally prohibiting such licenses.

Texas.—We have been informed by a gentleman direct from Texas, that the Congress of that country have authorised the President to negotiate a loan of $5,000,000 bearing an interest not exceeding 10 per cent. and redeemable in 30 years. If necessary the public domain, or the receipts for it, if sold, will be pledged for the redemption of the government bonds.

The Congress have taken this view of the subject. Texas has more than 200,000,000 of acres of government land, which at 5 cents per acre would be worth $20,000,000. Most of these lands being the best sugar and cotton lands in the world, they think that there can be no doubt of her ability to meet any demand that may come against her.—*Natchez Cour.*

The Presidentess.—A correspondent of the Portland Daily Advertiser, gives the following as Washington gossip:—

"By the way, have you heard the last scandal, in relation to the Vice President? It is innocent, and the sin of repetition will not be great. It is then, Mr. Van Buren *is to be married*—to be married very soon—and to be married to one of the fairest daughters in the Old Dominion—a lady whose name I could tell you, and would tell you, had I not honest scruples against lugging the names of females into print in politics.

Latest from Rio Grande.—The brig Delaware, Capt. Chickering, arrived at N. Y. from Rio Grande, from whence she sailed on the 20th October. Capt. Chickering confirms the accounts of the defeat of the Revolutionists and the capture of the leader, Bento Gonsalvez, and the principal officers, who have been sent to Rio Janeiro. Affairs in the province were not settled, but were in a fair way of being so shortly. The revolutionists hold possession of a small place called Zolotos.

We stated on what has been generally thought the best authority, that the money stolen from the Utica Bank a short time since had been recovered. We are sorry to find we were misinformed. It appears that an account like that we related, was in circulation in Albany and obtained general belief. It turns out however that the woman who pretended to give information of the place where the money was concealed, was an imposter and invented the story for the purpose of obtaining the pardon of the Executive, for some of her own connexions under sentence.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Unanimous Vote.—In Ulster county, N. Y. at the recent election, by an oversight, no nomination was made for Coroner. One man, however, (probably by another mistake) took a notion to vote for Mr. Dedrick, of Kingston, who was accordingly elected *unanimously!* So much for one vote.

Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road.—One track of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road is completed, with the exception of a short distance at the tunnel, and locomotives have commenced running on it. This road makes the distance three miles less than the turnpike, and will be one of the finest as well as the straitest roads in the Union. Hereafter passengers will be able to travel to and from Harrisburg to Philadelphia by Rail Road and by daylight. The tunnel will be completed early next summer.

We learn from the Apalachicola Gazette that the prosperity of that town is rapidly and largely on the increase. The imports and exports have increased more than sixty per cent within the last twelve months, and lots in the town which a year ago were sold for $1,500 each will now command $12,000 to $13,000. A ship arrived there on the 1st inst. from New York, with a master builder and eighty-six mechanics, who has contracted to erect *forty* brick stores, of three stories each, with granite fronts, &c. The ship was laden with the materials required for the undertaking. Ten other stores of a similar description, are also about to be erected by another contractor.

Strange Loss.—An application was made for the Coroner of N. York, by a respectable dressed female, who made this extraordinary statement: She said that walking along one of the streets, carrying her infant in her arms, the child became suddenly ill, that she hastened with it to an apothecary's, where it died. A female who was an entire stranger to her, then volunteered to carry the corpse to the City Hall, while the mother hastened with the afflicting news to her husband, but up to the time of our leaving the police court, neither the female nor the body of the infant had been heard of.

Fatal Carelessness.—An inquest was held by Justice Wyman, on the bodies of Louisa Rodneck, or Reineck, and Albertine Reineck, children of Christian Reineck, a Prussian, lately arrived in this country; the former aged three, and the latter five years. While on their passage from Europe, the father was advised by a German physician, for some slight ailment with which they were troubled; and procured some from an apothecary's shop, in the lower part of the city. On reaching his lodgings, in 25th st. he administered a portion of the medicine to his children—and sad to relate, the consequence was death; to Louisa in less than three hours, and to Albertine in the course of the day.

The unhappy father, suspecting that by the cruel and fatal carelessness of the shopman, from whom he obtained the medicine, he had been made the unconscious instrument of his children's destruction, hastened with what was left of it to the police office. It was examined by a chemist, and found to be largely mixed with opium!

Unfortunately, being a stranger in the city, he could not identify the shop where the fatal mistake had been made; but a police officer was instructed to assist him in the search for it, and it is hoped that the guilty person may be discovered and brought to punishment. There must have been gross and criminal negligence, to cause such a mistake as that.—*N. Y. Com.*

Gross Outrage.—A morning paper states that on the 24th inst. a gang of negroes, some of whom were armed, attacked the crew of the Brazilian brig Brilliante, lying at one of our wharves, and as the men on board the vessel were not prepared to make any resistance, the assailants succeeded in carrying off two of the five slaves who composed part of her crew. The mate on hearing the noise, came on deck, when one of the gang cocked a pistol at him, and threatened to blow his brains out in case he interfered. After securing the two men, they retired, but in about two hours they returned, with the expectation of getting the remainder of his slaves. In this, however, they were disappointed, as the crew of the Brilliante were prepared for them. On discovering that they could not succeed, they contented themselves with throwing stones and other missiles at the people on deck, and then retired.—*N. Y. Tran.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Irish Treasury is about to be abolished *in toto*.

On the Birmingham railroad alone, there are at this time 11,000 workmen employed.

A Quack at Manchester advertises himself as "Dr. Matthews, M. P. signifying Maker of Pills!

An iron steam-vessel, capable of carrying 300 passengers, and drawing only thirty inches of water, will very soon run between Cork and Cove. Her speed is calculated fifteen miles an hour, and would consequently make a trip to Cove in forty minutes.

A Veteran gone.—George Colman, the celebrated dramatist, and for many years the dramatic licenser, died in the last week of November, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Charles Kemble has been appointed to succeed him in the censorship.

Day, of the firm of Day & Martin, makers of the celebrated blacking, is also dead. The fortune he has left behind him is estimated at nearly half a million sterling.

At the Liverpool Borough Sessions, Joseph Gomez, Pelayo, who put the letters containing fulminating powder into the post office, was convicted of the offence, and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The latest advices received by our friends on the Devonshire coast, from the coast of Labradore, give a flattering account of the fishery. Although the season began rather later than usual it has proved most abundant. The quantity of fish already taken had not been exceeded for many previous seasons. At Newfoundland vessels were very scarce; in St. John's not ten could be obtained for charter or purchase.—[*Shipping Gazette.*

Within the London bills of mortality there are 502 places of public worship; 4,050 seminaries of education, including 237 parish charity schools; eight societies for the express purpose of promoting the learned, the useful, and polite arts; 122 asylums and almshouses for the helpless and indigent, including the Philanthropic Society; 30 hospitals and dispensaries for sick and lame and for delivering poor pregnant women; 704 friendly or benefit societies, and institutions for charitable and humane purposes; which several institutions are supported at the almost incredible sum of £720,000 per annum.

Charge of Murder 21 years ago.—The Magistrates of Wisbech, England, have been investigating a charge, touching the death of a Mr. Evans, a supervisor of excise at that place; who was 21 years ago, found dead in a dyke, in Jolclane. The matter came out in the following manner: A porter, named Jessop, was drinking at the King's Head; several persons were present, and among them, one named John Bowman, (formerly a porter at Wisbech, but of late years living in London,) when Jessop said to Bowman, "I never murdered the exciseman, if you did." Words then ensued, and Jessop told him that he held him under water with a fork. Several witnesses have been examined, and the charge is to undergo further investigation.—[*Stamford Mercury.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 10th of November, and Liverpool to the 11th, both inclusive. It will be seen that the sales of cotton were limited, and at declining prices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Money Market.—The pressure upon the money market in London was considered to be somewhat diminishing. The Bank was discounting liberally all bona fide commercial bills upon satisfactory security. The state of the exchange no longer offered inducements for the exportation of gold to the United States, and but little was flowing to the continent. On the whole, the aspect of business was improving.

The Barings write under date of the 5th that the rate of discount continues at five per cent, and that money was a little more plentiful.

The London Times of the 8th says that the money market was very tight.

Provisions.—The rapid increase in the price of provisions, was viewed with no small degree of apprehension. Not only had the harvest been deficient, but the weather had been such as greatly to interrupt the ripening and proper housing of the latter harvest. Already were shipments of grain called for to Ireland—which is reversing the usual order of things—and the large shipments of bread-stuffs to the United States, were increasing the apprehension. It was feared that one of the consequences would be a renewal of the agitation for a repeal of the corn laws.

It is said that Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the member for Tralee, and the eldest son of Mr. O'Connell, is in so precarious a state of health, that his recovery is scarcely to be expected.

Fire in the Bank of England.—The banking house of this institution was discovered to be on fire on the 31st October. Fortunately it was extinguished without having done much damage.

The great Vauxhall balloon left the garden on the 7th of November, at half past one, intending to cross the channel; at 4 o'clock the balloon was over Canterbury, about half a mile high.—The passengers, three in number, threw out a note to the mayor, which appeared in the London morning papers of the 9th.

Mr. Forrest appears to continue successful; he played Lear, for the third time, on the night of the 9th, and the manager, in announcing his appearance every night, spoke of his "triumphant career," &c.

The beautiful spire of the Doncaster church has been struck with lightning. The electric fluid appears to have struck at the distance of about one-third from the summit, which sustained a globe of glass. The upper part was in consequence precipitated from that height through the roof to the interior of the building. Part of the ruins lodged inside the organ.

Bursting of a steam engine boiler.—An engine boiler of about 40 horse power, employed in turning machinery in the manufactory of Messrs. Thorp & Heyne, London, exploded on the 5th ult. Two persons were killed, and six others severely scalded.

Paper Money in England.—The amount of paper circulation in England and Wales between 25th June and 24th September was—private banks £7,764,824. Joint stock banks £3,969,121, a sum total of $42,098,715 80.

The Slave Trade.—H. M. brigantine Buzzard, Lieut. Campbell, sailed from Fernando Po, on a cruise, the 14th July. She had just made her ninth capture, eight of them with slaves, amounting in all to 3,058, and the 9th with cargo, bound for Bonny, and detained under the new treaty.

Snow fell in great quantities in Derbyshire on the 5th ult.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain down to the 1st of November from Madrid, and to the 3d from Bilboa, is more unfavorable to the queen's cause than any we have received for months. The Carlist general Gomez, was at the head of an increased force, and continuing his march through the kingdom. He possessed himself of the town of Almaden, in La Mancha, famous for its mines of quicksilver, on the 24th of October, although it was stoutly defended by a garrison of 2000.—Some accounts say that Gomez, destroyed the works at the mines; and if this is true, it is a heavy blow to the government, which derives a large revenue from their products. The news was received at Madrid on the 30th, and produced great alarm.

A secret session of the Cortes was held, at which the ministers were present, the generals Rodil and Alaix, are openly accused of treachery, like most of their predecessors. The [illegible] that Gomez is popular, and the queen's [illegible] under Gomez had increased to about 14,000; when he set out from Navarre, it was 4000.

The Carlists were vigorously besieging Bilboa, and the queen's general Espartero had not been able, either to raise the siege, or effect an entrance into the place. The efforts of the besiegers were relaxed, however, on the approach of Espartero.

The question of the regency was under discussion by the Cortes. It was thought not improbable that a dictator would be appointed.

A despatch was received at Madrid, on the 28th of October, from General Alvarez, announcing that he had overtaken and routed the Carlist General Sanz, in the Asturias, on the 24th.

By orders from Madrid, all the plates and jewels in the churches and chapels in that part of the kingdom, threatened by Gomez, have been seized and sent to the capital for safety.

After his capture of Almaden, Gomez marched in the direction of Truxillo, in Estramadura, on the high road from Madrid to Lisbon.

SWITZERLAND.

The dispute with France seems to have lost all interest and importance, in the eyes of the English and French journalists.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to the 1st of November. The government was embarrassed for want of funds, and a change of ministry was expected. The Portuguese ministers at London, Paris, and Brussels, had refused to take oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1822, as had also the charges at Copenhagen and Rome. The Cortes is to meet on the 18th of January.

The government has published a decree, proclaiming the terms and conditions upon which foreigners may be naturalized. They are favorable to emigration.

The British squadron, of whose sailing we had advices by the last arrival, had arrived in the Tagus. The force in that river, at the latest date, was seven sail of the line English, and three French.

RUSSIA.

The German papers bring an extract from the *St. Petersburg Journal*, which confirms the report that the Emperor Nicholas has been ill, by announcing a tumultuous joy at his recovery.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers had returned, post-haste, to Paris, from Venice.

There was an attempt at insurrection, at Strasburg, on the 30th of October, which at first looked serious, but was soon put down. The officers of some regiments stationed there were the actors in the plot, but the soldiers refused to join them, and even assisted in their arrest.—Prince Louis Bonaparte—son, we believe, of Lucien—was the principal mover in the attempt. He was deceived by representations made to him, to the effect that France was weary of her king, and that the name of Bonaparte would ensure for its owner a triumphant march upon the capital, and immediate proclamation as emperor. He was arrested, with almost all who were enlisted in his foolish scheme. Several other persons had been arrested at Paris, and other places, suspected of participation in the plot. It was known to the government, several months before the explosion.

On the same day, another effort at a mutiny was made at Vendome, by a corporal and 20 privates, of the Duke of Orlean's regiment of hussars—supposed to have been a ramification of the plot at Strasburg. It failed utterly, and the movers were arrested. These evidences excited some uneasiness at Paris.

A letter from Paris, in the London Times, dated Nov. 7, announces the presence in that city of the Duchesse de St. Leu, mother of Louis Bonaparte, and that she had had some interviews with Count Molé—no doubt respecting the imprisonment and fate of her son.

One of the Paris journals alleges that serious and warm disputes have taken place between the Duchesse de Berri and the family of Charles X. the Duchesse complaining of being kept at a distance, and not allowed to see her son. She has appealed, it is said, to the Emperor of Austria, as a mediator.

Diversity of Temperament.—The effects of evidence are as various as the minds of men. Three persons sit down to the study of history. One finds in it a catalogue of human wickedness, and he rises a misanthrope; another catches every where gleams of man's excellence, and he gets up a philanthropist; a third only observes that rich men have always been powerful, and he becomes a miser. So it goes in the natural world. The same sun shines on the bricks and on the shutters of a house, and it makes one red and the other green.

The State Bank of Indiana has received orders to pay over to this State, on the 1st day of January, 1837, $250,000, being one fourth of the portion of surplus revenue that Indiana will receive. The payments will be made quarterly, and consequently this State will receive, in the next twelve months, *one million of dollars*.—*Indiana Jour.*

...EW 9.

Saturday, December 31, 1836.

Mr. Peter F. Ehrman is appointed agent for the U. S. Gazette at Lancaster, Pa. in place of Peter D. Myers, resigned.

Messrs. Daniel H. Agnew, Osmond E. Fletcher, Webster Thorne and Cadet Hooper, have left West Point, N. Y. They will oblige the publisher by naming their present residence, including the small balance due for the S. E. Post.

One of our Exchange papers, contains an account of the burning of the General Post Office, at Washington, D. C. We did not know the exact locality of this office before, though we acknowledge a slight suspicion that it was in the close neighborhood of a neighborhood.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Mr. Walden's truly wonderful magical experiments, and the Conflagration of Moscow, form the attractions, at present exhibiting here, in the extensive establishment of the Museum. This, with the extensive collection of the works of nature and art, contained in this establishment, cannot fail of being resorted to as an enterprising proprietor, that encouragement which his efforts entitle him. Monday being celebrated as New Year, the exhibition will be repeated during the course of the day and evening.

THE ATHENÆUM.

This is one of those institutions of which our citizens may well be proud. The best newspapers from all parts of the Union, and a great number from England and the Continent: newly every literary Journal, that our own industry can produce, and everything to the amount of being imported, from abroad, are to be found in this repository. The newest novels, poems, and in general all that belongs to the amusing literature of the day, may be found there in connection with the most abstruse works on scientific subjects. It is the resort of strangers, who visit our city from all parts of the civilized world, and it would well become some of our wealthy citizens to increase its library, and to adorn its walls with the best productions of the brush, and the sculptors chisel. An act of the Legislature, passed for the purpose, would be all that is necessary to the establishment of a Public Library, and Philadelphia is funnily supported by the Athenæum. It is by supporting institutions of this description, that we hold the present envious rank among the cities of the Union.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

On Tuesday evening last, the friends of Silk Culture and Manufacture in the United States, held a meeting in the Merchants' Exchange, which was largely attended. On motion, B. Biddle, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. T. R. Roupe, appointed Secretary. Richard Peters, Esq. addressed the meeting in a spirited speech.

The report of a Committee appointed in November last, by the friends of Silk Culture, was then read, in which, they proved they had investigated the subject with much industry, and the result of their labors was, that the business required capital, and the successful operation of the business in this city, were highly flattering.

Messrs. J. S. Richards, S. C. Clearsland, Moses Kempton, Caleb Cope, and S. P. Hebbler, were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions for Stock, and to procure the passage of a charter when 500 shares shall be subscribed.

Articles of Association were read and approved. The name of the Company is to be the "Union Company," and its capital is to be \$100,000, divided into 2000 shares of \$50 each.—The stockholders to hold general meetings in June and December.

It was proposed that the company should purchase the Silk manufactory, fixtures, &c. and machinery, of Mr. Dalton & Co. which it is said have been engaged in the manufacture of Silk in the city, for some months past, and produced in the meeting a large number of beautiful articles of their fabric.

We hope to be able in our next, to give the report of the committee at large, and to find the committee and the friends of our fellow citizens, who have taken an interest in the subject, on the prospect of establishing amongst us a manufactory, which might, and probably soon will, become a staple article of our domestic manufactures, in which we can compete successfully with the foreign market.

But one thousand shares of the stock are to be subscribed for at the present opening of the book, and those subscribers are entitled to take the advance if they choose.

We hope all friends to their country's welfare, will take an interest in the company immediately, especially as it holds fair to prove a valuable investment of capital.

My Daughter's Manuel.—This volume comes to us enveloped in a neatly printed wrapper, bearing the names of George & Byington, of Chesnut street, by whom the work is for sale. The handsome binding and gilt edges, render it very suitable for a New Year's Gift. The contents, as far as we have examined, appear to be very interesting to the class of readers for whom they are intended. Many of the sentiments deserve attention for their novelty and originality, and the author is evidently an experienced and practical writer.

Mr. Henry's Poems.—The seventh edition of this work has just been issued. Dr. McHenry, well known to our citizens as a writer, and here as a resident, and his publications will need no success they merit.

Messrs. Turner & Fisher have published two of "Turner's Dramatic Library of Acting Plays," in a neat miniature form—Ion and Lucrece are the subjects of these Nos. For sale by Turner & Fisher, 11 North 4th street.

HISTORY OF CHINA.

Two very interesting volumes—forming the LX number of the Family Library, and may be in point of attraction to any of the preceding Nos. It is admirably done. The accompanying plates are also admirable specimens of the French, perhaps, celebrate this festival, with the most spirit. Referring to the pages of the Literary Day Book, for a computation by which it appears that the amount expended upon London and sweetmeats alone, for New Year's presents, would be sufficient to pay the sale of jewelry and fancy articles in the first week of the New Year is estimated at one fourth the sale during the whole remainder of the year.

We conclude this article by wishing to our patrons, each and all, individually and collectively "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

THEATRICALS.

Chesnut Street.—The Ravels are still performing at this theatre, and their unequalled rich comic talents meet with the universal applause of all who have beheld them. A contemporary remarks that the performances of these extraordinary artists have been every where suspended by calling forth the highest encomiums that the language could afford. Their talents are unbounded—their versatility of genius is astonishing—their execution is perfect—their grace is unrivalled—their agility is unequalled—their wit is unbounded—their humor is irresistible—their pantomime is unsurpassed—their dancing is unparalleled—their singing is unexceptionable—their acting is unimitable—their combination is unattainable—their attitudes are unapproachable—their figures are unexceptionable—their countenances are unchangeable—their powers are unlimited—their efforts are unbounded—their merits are unappreciable—their benefits are unprofitable—their salaries are unpaid—their engagements are unfulfilled—their terms are unacceptable—their visits are unexpected—their departure is unlooked for—their absence is unregretted—their return is unwished for—their faults are unnoticed—their follies are unnoticed—their virtues are unnoticed—their talents are unnoticed—their merits are unnoticed—their benefits are unnoticed—their salaries are unnoticed—their engagements are unnoticed—their visits are unnoticed—their departure is unnoticed—their absence is unnoticed—their return is unnoticed—their faults are unnoticed—their follies are unnoticed—their virtues are unnoticed—their talents are unnoticed—their merits are unnoticed—their benefits are unnoticed—their salaries are unnoticed—their engagements are unnoticed—their visits are unnoticed—their departure is unnoticed—their absence is unnoticed—their return is unwished for

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Some writers call the press the "artillery of thought." 'Tis not a bad idea; although many of the gunners frequently fire blank cartridges.

"Will you lend father your newspaper sir? he only just wants to read it!"
"Yes, my boy, and ask him to lend me his dinner; I only just want to eat it!"

A gentleman sat down to write a deed, and began with "Know all women by these presents." "You are wrong" said a bystander, "it ought to be, know all men." "Very well," answered the other, "if all women know it, all men will of course."

A Mad Man.—A man who was apparently more of a wit than a mad man, but who, notwithstanding, was confined to a mad house, being asked how he came there, answered:—"Merely by a dispute of words. I said that all men were mad, and all men said that I was mad, and the *majority carries the point.*"

Murder.—Murder of what? Why of a beef-steak! See that cook—she puts a good beef-steak over a slow fire, instead of a hot one. Instead of doing it quick, she broils it slowly for an hour; then it is as tough as leather. Then she greases it till it swims in rancid butter. When it is cold, or nearly so, she brings it on the table. Is not this murder.

"It is said there are 400,000 feathers upon the wing of a silk worm moth, and that any one doubting the truth of the statement, can easily satisfy himself by counting them!"

The curious we guess, had as well say it is so, and cry quits, without counting.

Satire.—One of the most ill-natured satires in the English language was written by Dr. Drake, against Sir Richard Blackmore, who flourished as a physician during the reign of king James II. In the early part of his life, Blackmore had gained a livelihood by teaching a country school; he afterwards studied medicine, which circumstance gave occasion to the following lines:

"By nature form'd, by want a pedant made,
Blackmore at first set up the whipping trade.
Next quack commenced; then fierce with pride had swore
That tooth-ache, gout, and corns should be no more,
In vain his drugs, as well as birch he tried,
His boys grew blockheads, and his patients died."

Horses and Actors.—It is reported of Mr. Ducrow, the equestrian, that once, while superintending the rehearsal of a grand equestrian spectacle, he addressed a biped performer, who was a little too forward in the scene in these words: "Get out of the way, sir, stand back; would you have the assurance to stand before a horse?"

A letter bearing the following inscription passed through the Mauch Chunk Post Office last week:

"Mr. Name Forgot, Powder Maker,
Near Lehigh. P. O. Lehigh Co.
The Postmaster will please to forward this according to his judgment."

The above reminds us of a letter that once went from this place, addressed as follows:

"For
Mister Jimmy M***
liven in town of Nu York,
in a stait of the sam name.
If little Jimmy aint there, please Mister Post Master send this letter to Connecticut where Henry T****'s father lives."—*Aug. Sent.*

"Madam," said the celebrated Jeremy Taylor to a lady of his acquaintance, who had been very neglectful of her son's education—"Madam, if you do not choose to fill your boy's head with something, believe me, *Satan will.*" The principle of the remark is of universal application. The best antidote against the evils of irreligion and infidelity, is *sound religious instruction.* Fill the youthful mind with truth, and it is fortified against the assaults of error. Imprint it with the fear of God, and it will reject with horror the sophistries of impiety. Imbue it with sound principles, teach it to cherish holy feelings, and it will turn from the pollution of sin.

A Bit of a Mistake.—The other day, a passenger on board of one of the Canal swift-boats missed his handkerchief and, suspecting the honesty of a genuine son of the sod who sat next him, he bluntly requested him to unfold the secret of his roguery by submitting himself to be searched. At once, with great good will, the scrutiny was consented to, but it turned out most awkwardly for Paddy's accuser that the missing article was at last discovered in his own hat.—The latter, of course, proceeded in all haste to apologize for his mistake, when he was interrupted by paddy replying, *not* in a lady's whisper, 'O never mind, there is no harm at all, at all, you took me for a *rogue*, and I took you for a *jintleman*, and now you see we were *both* mistaken!'

Standing upon our reserved rights.—'John,' said a gentleman to his coachman, 'go to the well and get a pitcher of water.'

'Excuse me sir, said John, 'it is not my business.'

'True! true! I had forgotten. Harness the horse, and put to, John, and bring the coach to the front door.'

'Yes, sir.'

The coach is brought.

'Thomas—take the pitcher, get into the coach John will drive you to the gate. Get a pitcher of water, and let John drive you back again to the door and he may then put up.'

Query. How much trouble did John save himself by not going for the water?

Practical Sarcasm.—One of the most ingenious practical sarcasms ever made use of was that of the late Rev. Robert Hall, addressed to a clergyman who had obtained a lucrative living after a change of religious opinions. Mr. Hall had pressed him hard upon the question of Church reform. The gentleman's constant answer to the arguments addressed to him, was—"I can't see it." "I don't see it," "I can't see that at all." At last Mr. Hall took a letter from his pocket, and wrote on the back of it with his pencil, in small letters, the word "God." "Do you see that?" "Yes." He then covered it with a piece of gold. "Do you see it now?" "No." "I must wish you good morning, sir," said Hall; and left him to his meditations.

Bad is the Best.—Mr. Horace Smith, while lecturing the other night at the Sussex Institution, Brighton, took occasion to point out the necessity of being content with one's lot, illustrating the remark with the following *bon mot*: "A friend of mine," he said, "a remarkably cool and philosophic person, was lately travelling to London, at a moment when he was laboring under a very severe cough, which not only was extremely distressing to himself, but also proved a source of great annoyance to his fellow passengers, till, at last, an old gentleman, ensconced in the corner, observed with much displeasure, "Sir, that's a very bad cough you've got."—"True, Sir,' replied the other, "but it is the best I've got!"

Inquisitiveness.—It is supposed that the Americans have attained the greatest art in carrying inquisitiveness, because they are more exposed to it; but a well-known civic wag at a late political excitement maintained a defensive colloquy with a rustic inquisitive, which could hardly have been excelled by any trans-atlantic performer. Travelling post, he was obliged to stop at a village to replace a horse's shoe, when the *Paul Pry* of the place bristled up to the carriage window, and without waiting for the ceremony of introduction, exclaimed—"Good morning, sir; horse cast a shoe I see. I suppose you are going to ——," here he paused, expecting the name of the place to be supplied, but the citizen answered, "you are right, sir, I generally go there at this season." "I, hum—do ye; and no doubt you be come from ——." "Right again sir—I live there." "Oh, aye, do ye—but I see it be a London shay. Pray, sir, be there any thing stirring there?" "Yes, plenty of other chaises." "Aye, of course; but what do folks say?" "Their prayers every Sunday!" "That's not what I mean—I wish to know if there is anything *new* and *fresh*?" "Yes, bread and herrings." "Anan, you be a queer chap. Pray, muster, may I ask your name?" "Fools and clowns call me Muster; but I am in reality one of the frogs of Aristophanes, and my genuine name is Brekekekex Koax. Drive on postilion."

A Gig in the Water.—Two ladies of a certain age, in poring over our columns of Saturday last, came upon the account given of two whales being captured near North Queensferry. "What is the meaning Miss ——," said one, "of capsizing? They say here that a gig was nearly capsized." "Oh! Miss——," replied the other, "that just means turned topsy turvy, or upside down. I ken a' about that." "But who could be so stupid," rejoined the first, "as to venture into the sea in a *gig!* Weel, there is no saying what rash folk will do: but for my part I declare I think this was a mere tempting o' Providence. But howsomever, I see they catched the whales!"—*Scotch paper.*

Advice. Never purchase an article of a dealer who is at a loss to tell you the price of it, and ...

We have frequently heard parents boast of the smartness of children at an early age, and speak of their acquirements as belonging to a more advanced period of life, but we doubt whether, on the whole, this precociousness of intellect is to be desired. Observation has taught us that frequently lads who have been the dullest, in early life, turn out men of the most solid and extensive acquirement, whilst those whose readiness and quickness in acquiring knowledge have been the boast of parents and teachers, have turned out to be little better than vain and empty-headed coxcombs. There is a good reason for believing that a certain degree of dullness, if our readers please so to call it, is indispensable to the acquisition of habits of thorough and untiring application, from which alone can great erudition or soundness of learning originate. A lad who at school learns his lessons with facility is taught to rely upon his quickness, and instead of devoting himself to study, by which the faculties are strengthened and the reflecting powers brought into operation, he defers until the last moment what should be the work of hours. By this means a boy of quick parts may be enabled to undergo on the instant of examination creditably, whereas, if some time be permitted to elapse, it will be found that his impressions are not durable or lasting, and that the mind of such a person loses with the same facility that he acquires knowledge. The most valuable men in science are certainly not the *smartest*, to use an American expression, and we think experience will bear us out in saying that nine times out of ten the men of most solid acquirement have been but slow learners when young.—*Balt. American.*

Concord Monument.—The corner stone of a monument was laid at Concord, New Hampshire, on ground given for that purpose by the Rev. Dr. Ripley. The monument is to be of granite, in the form of an Obelisk; its height will be about 25 feet; the base which is square, is a large block 5 1-2 feet broad, and about 3 in height. On the west side of the next block, is inlaid a slab of white Italian Marble, on which is engraved the following inscription:—

Here,
On the 19th of April,
1775
Was made
The first forcible resistance
To British aggression.
On the opposite Bank,
Stood the American Militia.
Here stood the invading Army,
And on this spot
The first of the enemy fell
In the War of that Revolution,
Which gave
Independence
To these United States,

In gratitude to God,
And
In the love of freedom,
This Monument
Was erected
A. D. 1836.

The Tulip Mania.—The tulip *mania*, which prevailed to so great an extent in Holland in the middle of the seventeenth century, was believed, until lately, to have had its origin in a passion for flowers. There is abundant reason, however, for supposing that this passion for flowers was only a pretext which served to disguise an unconquerable propensity *for gaming*. The process was similar to speculations in certain kinds of stocks or real estate. An individual would agree to give a certain price, say 1000 florins, for a species of tulip, to be delivered in one month. This flower he never saw, nor expected to see. At the expiration of the month, if the prices of this species of tulip had advanced, he exacted, not the tulip, but the difference in the price. Besides, this traffic in tulips was not carried on in gardens or conservatories; but in coffee houses and on change. It was frequently the case that neither the seller nor the purchaser ever saw the tulips which brought them affluence or ruin. We repeat, this tulip mania had its rise in a spirit of gaming, which took the place of lotteries and dice, and, for a time, seemed to paralyse the hand of industry, pervading every rank and occupation, and reducing to poverty and destitution thousands of individuals. In one city in amounted, in three years, from 1634 to 1637, to ten millions of florins; at the end of which time the people came to their senses, and wondered at their folly. It is related that during this tulip mania a vexatious accident happened to a broker who had undertaken to cultivate in his garden some rare kinds of tulips. He employed a sailor one day to do some small job of work, and gave him for a recompense a piece of bread and dry herring. The sailor retired to the summer house to eat his luncheon, and seeing on the window what he took to be some onions, he seized them at once, and ate them with his herring with exquisite relish. But the grief and indignation of the merchant may be easily conceived, when, on entering his summer-house, he found that three or four *tulip bulbs*, valued at several thousand florins, had been sacrificed to appease the hunger of the gormandizing sailor.

The tulip mania, though under another name, often rages in this country to a great extent. Last year it took the form of Maine lands; what shape it will assume next, it is difficult to tell; doubtless we shall soon know, for the spirit of speculation will have way.—*Boston Journal.*

An Extraordinary Monument.—The celebrated De Lamatine, on his return from a visit to the Holy Land, in 1833, whilst approaching Servia, the last town on the Turkish frontier says, "I saw a large tower rising in the midst of the plain, as white as Parian marble. I sat under its shade to enjoy a few moment's repose. No sooner was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls, which I supposed to be built of marble or white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls. These skulls bleached by the rain and the sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the triumphal arch which sheltered me from the heat of the sun. A number of Turkish horsemen, who had come from Nesse to escort us into town, informed me, that the skulls were those of fifteen thousand Servians, who had been put to death by the Pacha in the last insurrection of Servia. I paid my tribute of respect to the memory of those heroic men, whose decapitated heads are the boundary of the independence of their country."

Present Aspect of Babylon.—Though the antiquary, as I have said, I determined in mind, that I was passing along the walls of Babylon.—Many fragments of bricks were lying among the sand, some marked with the character I noticed in Hillah. All was barren around; although at some distance, where the waters were shallowest, I could see the grass peeping above them. By the walls I had found a dry road to the base of the huge shapeless mound on which the tower is placed; its circumference is estimated at little more than seven hundred yards; a narrow way divided it from a still larger and more irregular heap, upon the side of which stood facing the tower, a small mosque. If the dervishes to whom these memorials are erected, lived on the spots where the tombs now stand that are to be seen over the remains of Babylon, they selected well for the abandonment of the world; more forlorn spots could scarcely be found; for, in the great desert even, there is verdure and flower—here all is utter misery. On the height of the first mounds stands a well built tower, of some thing less than forty feet high. Such an erection in modern days would excite admiration for its workmanship; with what astonishment must it be viewed in the supposition that its age exceeds four thousand years. Huge heaps of brick lie about, melted into solid masses, as if by the action of fire; and the whole mound on which the pillar stands is covered with the fragments of well baked bricks; and this is the Temple of Belus, it is said, or the Tower of Babel. At any rate, be it what it may, it stands on the plain of Shinar, where Babylon once stood; and most completely as my eye wandered over the scene of desolation, did I feel the truth of the fulfilment of the judgments pronounced against her; yes, "Every one that goeth by Babylon shall be astonished." [*Major Skinner's Overland Journey.*

Sleep and Death.—The following is from Dr. Southwood Smith's Philosophy of Health:

Sleep is the repose of the senses, the rest of the muscles, their support and sustenance.—What food is to the organic, sleep is to the animal life. Nutrition can no more go on without aliment, than sensation, thought, and motion, without sleep. But it is the animal life only that sleeps; death would be the consequence of the momentary sleep of the organic. If, when the brain betook itself to repose, the engine that moves the blood ceased to supply it with its vital fluid, never again would it awake. The animal life is active only during a portion of its existence; the activity of the organic life is never for a moment suspended; and in order to endow its organs with the power of continuing this uninterrupted action, they are rendered incapable of fatigue, on the contrary, is inseparable from the action of the organs of the animal life; fatigue imposes the necessity of rest—rest is sleep, and sleep is renovation."

Three gentlemen meeting to sup at a Hotel, one of them wished for Partridges. A brace was accordingly brought which he was requested to carve. On this he took one to himself, and left the other for his friends. 'Hold,' cried one of them, 'that is not fair.' 'Perfectly fair, I think,' said the gentleman, 'there is one for *you two*, and here is one for *me too*.'

A soldier of the 35d regiment at Quebec, for insubordination and theft, was sentenced to recieve 500 lashes. His punishment was, however, mitigated and he received 300!

A Great Bore.—The late Gen. Palmer, the distinguished sire of a distinguished son, was as remarkable for his eminent abilities, as for playful retort and brilliant repartee. When in India, a young and forward officer, whether of the company's civil or military service the chronicle sayeth not, was rather freely and pertly cross-examining the general as to his early career and rapid promotion. He insisted on knowing the date of every grade and the history of every distinction. Things went on very quietly for some time. At length the general fired the following shot, *en ricochet*, and the curtain fell. "I have now, young gentlemen, had the pleasure of satisfying your curiosity, will you likewise permit me to indulge *mine*?" "Assuredly, general; I shall willingly answer any question you put to me. "Well now, I told you how I came to the country and when; may I ask in what capacity you arrived in it?" "Doubtless, General. I left England in the Kent, as a guinea pig, (an inferior grade to a midshipman). It was two or three years ago." "Really! Well, upon my conscience, I thought so. Are you sure, though, it was only two or three years ago? You have grown up such a great *bore* since."

The Editor of the London Age says that having occasion to explore the file of one of the morning papers for an advertisement, several singular notices to correspondents, caught his eye. The following, mostly from the British Traveller, are specimens:—

"Common Sense" if possible, in our next.

"Christianity" must be deferred for more temporary matter.

"Scandal" has already appeared in a former number.

"Truth" is inadmissable.

"Honesty" would be unintelligible to many of our readers.

We knew nothing of "Good manners" therefore the writer must be mistaken in his conjectures.

"Scurrility" may depend upon being inserted in the course of the week.

"Decency" must be altered to make it fit for our columns.

"A Patriot" is at present rather out of date.

"An Honest Lawyer," with other originals, in a day or two.

"Matter of fact" does not come within the circle of newspaper intelligence.

A Burden taken off.—A ludicrous scene was unintentionally played at the Surry Theatre last week. A Mr. D., a check taker, took a benefit. Mr. D. might enact Falstaff without the usual ingredients, which go to what is called the "making up" of that character. As he had been an actor in his this days, Mr. D. thought it would be a treat to his benefit-makers for he showed them what he could do in his more palmy and fleshy days. Accordingly, "for this night only," by no particular desire but his own, he made not his first but his fat appearance, and enacted, in proper Bradly style, some brigand part, in which after running, or rather waddling, through his career of villainy in the most approved manner, he was of course shot in the end, when a difficulty arose—how he was to be got off the stage?—he of all men else—a twenty stone man? Two underlings were by the stage-manager to bring him off somehow; but they stared aghast at the daring of such an exploit, and flatly refused.—'But he must be brought off,' said the manager. They perspired (on a cold night) at the thought, swore, turned pale, and again refused. 'I'll bring him off,' said a tall, thin, Don Quixotte like supernumerary, who looked as if he could not carry a lady's lap dog to church without resting it on a porter's pitching block by the way. Accordingly, he advanced up to the fat bandit—stood over him a moment, as if he compassionated the fall of such a man, and then very cooly picked him up, tucked the entire twenty stone of D—under his right arm, and walked off the stage as deliberately as if he had but placed his Sunday umbrella there! The shout of laughter that arose from the audience, was such as might have waked Elliston from under his latin inscription, to wonder what could be the cause of so much mirth at the Surrey, and he not there in *Rover* or *Jack.*

After the capture of the Guadaloupe by the late Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, and General Sir George Beckwith, as some of the Admiral's boat's crew were sauntering up the Grande Rue of Basseterre, in quest of a grog-shop, their attention was arrested by a signboard, on which had been newly painted in large letters, "Bains, chauds et froids," (hot and cold baths.) The best scholar amongst them was chosen interpreter, and as the remainder were exploring the premises, he called out, "Shipmates, the sooner we hauls our wind the better—it's all true what they says of these Frenchmen—they beats what I ever heard of for dirty lubbers." On his comrades inquiring the mishap, "Why, can't you see? it's where they ... fried!" At this the whole party made for the barge, as if the Admiral himself had hove in sight.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The celebrated archæologist, the Abate Fea, died at Rome on the 10th of March last, at the advanced age of 83 years, during 50 of which he had exercised most decisive influence on the knowledge of Roman antiquities and topography. The Foreign Quarterly Review states that he was born in 1753, at Nice, or according to other accounts, at Pigna, near Oneglia. He early selected Rome for his residence, and most of the antiquities found there since that time, were either discovered or first examined and described by him. As the translator and commentator of Winckelmann, he is known to all Europe.—The Archæological Institute has lost in him one of its most zealous members. The post of chief superintendent of antiquities to the Pope, left vacant by his death, has been conferred on Pietro Visconti, son of Alessandro, a distinguished connoisseur of medals, and nephew of Ennio Quirino Visconti, the celebrated archæologist.

The late Lady Frances Wright Wilson.—This very amiable lady, whose decease, after a few days illness, occurred on the 9th inst. at Chelsea Park, was second daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Ailesbury, by Susannah, widow of Viscount Dungarven. Lady Frances Bruce was born in 1763; and, with the exception of her brother, the present Marquis of Ailesbury, was the only survivor of a family of six. At the age of 24, her ladyship was united to the late Sir Henry Wilson, of Chelsea Park who died in December 1832, having been married 33 years.

Previously to her marriage Lady Frances Bruce took the name of Wright, under the following very remarkable circumstances:—A professional person waited on her ladyship one morning and informed her that a gentleman named Wright, just deceased, had bequeathed to her the whole of his immense fortune, on condition of her assuming his name. This singular announcement appeared the more so to the lady as she had no acquaintance with any one bearing the name. But on mentioning this to Mr. Wright's man of business, he replied that he was well aware of his late client being totally unknown to her ladyship he having only seen her at the opera.

So strange an assertion did not dispel the astonishment of Lord Ailesbury's family, and on the lawyer stating that Mr. Wright was not yet interred, but might still be seen by lady Frances, she with her brother consented to accompany the stranger. On entering the apartment where the deceased lay, her ladyship instantly recognized the features of an elderly gentleman, who for a length of time had been in the habit, every opera night, of taking his station in the pit directly under Lady Ailesbury's box, and of regarding Lady Frances with a degree of pertinacity which she had found extremely irksome, having frequently complained of it to her companions.

The family learned subsequently that Mr. Wright, who was a gentleman of considerable property (with no immediate heir) had come to London a stranger, and being struck with the appearance of a Lady at the opera, had ascertained from some one near that she was the Lady F. Bruce. Each succeeding Tuesday and Saturday nights found him gazing on this object of attraction, and at his death his executors found that the whole of his property had devolved upon this lady, who was only thus known to him by sight. Lady Frances was shortly afterwards united to Sir Henry Wilson, who quartered the arms of Wright with his own, bearing the double crest, and likewise assumed the name of Wright Wilson.—*Morning Herald.*

Singular Circumstance.—On Sunday afternoon a female was seen floating down the Seine, borne to the surface by her dress. A man from the crowd which the sight collected on the Quai de la Conference, jumped into the river, and succeeded in bringing the unfortunate lady, for such she proved to be, safe on shore. She was young, handsome, fashionably dressed, and had ornamental jewelry of value on her person. On recovering her senses, the Commissary of Police demanded her name, this she at first refused to give; but on being told that if she did not she must be sent to an hospital, she confessed herself to be the wife of a gentleman holding a distinguished office in the department of the Finances. Information was sent to her husband; and an elegant carriage soon after arrived, and she was conveyed home, wrapped up in blankets. The cause of this extraordinary occurrence is not known.—[*Paris paper.*]

The "Song of Solomon," after throwing aside the heading of the chapters, which is the work of the English translators, contains nothing which relates to the Saviour or the Church. It does not, like the rest of the sacred Books, contain even the name of the Deity.

The word Jehovah is not Hebrew. The Hebrews had no such letters as J or V. The word is properly Iah-Uah—compounded of Iah, Essence, Uah, Existing. Its full meaning is, the self-existing essence of all things.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

SILK.

The culture of silk is now fast becoming a subject of importance of this country, and I have no doubt will, in the course of a few years be considered a subject of commercial importance in a ratio to other productions of our land, which will make it claim the attention, the capital, and the labor of a large proportion of our population. As yet, the operations in silk have been quite circumscribed in comparison to the extent of the business in Europe, but we must consider that but few years have elapsed since public attention was directed towards it here. It is asserted by those acquainted with the foreign culture of silk, that our climate is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the Chinese mulberry, the raising of the worms and the successful establishment of filatures and factories. If so, why are we sending millions of specie to other countries for this luxury? By pursuing an enterprise which such a subject presents, we might in a few years make by that one article, our exchange with Lyons, Naples, and many other parts from whence silks are shipped here, greatly in our favor. But I do not propose to speculate upon the various advantages to be derived from the culture of silk, for, I believe that to every reflecting mind its importance is apparent. I will give a desultory historical sketch of silk worms and the silk culture, which information I have mainly derived from the Silk Manual, by E. P. Roberts, Baltimore.

China claims and justly too, the honor of producing the first fabric from the cocoon, and ancient Serica, a small portion of that empire was the spot where it first originated. In that region whole forests of mulberry trees grew, and upon them the silk worms colonized by millions. It was in the reign of the emperor *Houng-Ti* that the silk culture commenced.—The period of his reign was 700 years before Abraham, and 2700 years before the Christian Era. He persuaded his favorite wife, *Si-Ling-Chi* to attend to the worms, who, with the women of her household expended all their ingenuity in producing a fabric from the cocoons. It finally became the chief employment of a great portion of the females of the empire. It then became an article of exportation, and after reaching Arabia it found its way into the east of Europe. After Alexander's expedition into Persia the Greeks became acquainted with the art, but owing to its fine texture, it did not find for a long time much favor with the Romans. They declared it looked too feminine, and the Emperor Tiberius, seventeen years after Christ issued an order "that no silk dress should henceforth disgrace a Roman city." In the reign of Aurelius, 216 years after Christ it was worn only by ladies of the highest rank, and was of the same value as gold, weight to weight. In 272, Marcus Antonius sent commissioners to China to negotiate for a direct traffic in silk, yet it still retained its enormous value. Up to the time of Justinian it remained a profound secret to the Europeans how the silk was produced. Some monks having been banished by the government of Byzantium, fled to India, penetrated into Serica and learned that it was produced by worms. They communicated the knowledge of their discovery to the Emperor, and by a promise of pardon and great reward they were induced to return, and carried with them a quantity of eggs in the hollow of a cane. These in due time were hatched by the warmth of a manure heap and under the direction of the monks were propagated.—It is said that all the silk worms in Europe came from these eggs. The kingdom of Justinian enjoyed the monopoly of the silk manufacture for several centuries, till Roger, King of Sicily in 1146 invaded Greece, carried off a great number of silk weavers, and settled them at Palermo. During the reign of Henri IV. of France it was introduced into that country. In 1445 it was introduced into England but to a very limited extent. In 1561 Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of silk stockings as a very great luxury. In 1608 James I. addressed a letter, written by his own hand to the Lord Lieutenants of every county in the kingdom, enjoining upon them the duty of promoting its culture. Since that time it has been carried on extensively in England. In 1727 a family of brothers named Lombe, in London, made great improvements in silk throwing, yet still the Italians outstripped them. The Italian government made it *death* to any person, a foreigner, who should discover the process or inform himself of the nature of their machinery. But the younger Lombe, a mere lad, undertook the bold task of acquainting himself with the whole business, and accordingly hired himself out as a fillatoe boy, which situation he got through the instrumentality of a priest who became his warm friend. In this situation he made drawings of the machinery during the night, and transmitted them through the "having completed his purpose, he engaged passage on board of an English vessel just on the point of sailing, and acquainted the captain with the circumstances. His absence excited suspicion, a brig was despatched after him, but the English vessel out sailed her and he arrived in safety.

The culture of silk in this country was first introduced into Virginia in the 20th year of James' reign. This king urged the cultivation of mulberry trees instead of tobacco, and done every thing in his power to encourage the business here. In 1656 it was carried on to a considerable extent, and large premiums were offered to the largest exporter of the raw material, and penalties levied on those who should neglect to plant a certain number of trees on every hundred acres of land. In 1732 it was introduced into Georgia and some heavy exportations were made. In South Carolina it was likewise introduced about the same time. In 1770 a filature was established in Philadelphia, and in the following year about 2,300 lbs. of silk were brought there to reel. The ladies were the principal operatives, and the labor seems better adapted to the female frame than to that of man. Dr. Franklin was among its most efficient supporters in Philadelphia. The state of Connecticut now holds the most conspicuous rank in the culture and manufacture of silk. The County of Windham alone produces *five tons* of silk annually, valued at *five hundred thousand dollars*, and if reeled would be worth double that sum. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island it is carried on to a considerable extent, and in the former state the legislature has granted a bounty of 50 cents for every pound of silk thrown from cocoons raised in that state. In this state but little has yet been done. A company, with a capital of $100,000 was formed in this place about two years since. They have erected an elegant brick factory, and filled it with most excellent machinery, but it has not gone into operation. Time will not permit me to dwell long on the subject, suffice to say the subject is growing in importance every day, and our agriculturists would be rewarded an hundred fold by planting the waste ground of their farms with mulberry trees.—*Poughkeepsie Casket.*

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

To Fatten Hogs.—An English farmer fattened eight pigs in the following manner—which may be recommended in cases, where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the stye; one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way it is probable that the animals would not only thrive without water, but would need no antimony, brimstone, nor any other medical substances: for new potatoes being cooling and loosening might serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas, perhaps dry Indian corn, or wheat would be better, Indian meal might be substituted. This mode of management with swine was first recommended in the N. E. Farmer, Aug. 6. 1826, and has been adopted by a correspondent of the *Northern Farmer*, who directs as follows:

'Shut your hogs up the first part of September; feed them with dry peas, or corn; give them raw potatoes, but no drink. The grain creates an inward fever; the animals being uneasy from thirst, will chew potatoes fine, but chew slow, and get the substance of them as if boiled. This has been my practice for years past. I give them as much grain as they will eat; and after that each grown hog will eat from 6 to 8 quarts of potatoes per day.'—*Balt. Far.*

Peach Trees.—A correspondent of the New York Farmer says that a cultivator of peach trees in Pennsylvania, preserves them in a bearing condition until they are ten or twelve years old by the following very simple mode of treatment. From the second year of the growth of the tree, he seeks for traces of the gum, which he considers a sure indication of worms beneath. This he removes so as to expose the aperture into the body of the tree, and then fills it with quick lime. He repeats this operation every month, examining the roots as well as the body. The short life of the peach tree, and their liability to be destroyed by worms, has discouraged most farmers from attempting to cultivate this delicious fruit; but if their lives can be prolonged and effectually secured against the attacks of the worm thus easily, we have no doubt our markets will be fully supplied, and at reasonable prices.—*Silk Culturist.*

Patent Butter.—A Russian nobleman of high rank, and the possessor of a large landed estate, has received from the Emperor, letters patent, as a reward for discovering a new method of making butter, which may be of importance to dairy women in this country. The process consists in boiling, or rather simmering the milk, for the space of fifteen minutes, in its sweet state, taking care not to burn it, and then churning it in the usual manner. It is said no difficulty ever occurs in making butter immediately, and of a quality far superior to that made from milk which has undergone vinous fermentation. Butter made in this manner, is also said to preserve its flavor and sweetness much longer than that made in the ordinary manner. The milk, likewise, being left sweet, is considered of nearly the same value as before churning, and far more healthy on account of its having the animalculæ, or whatever else it may have contained, destroyed. The ease with which the experiment may be made, should induce all to give it a fair trial.—*Silk Culturist.*

Brief Hints for Commencing Winter.—Cattle and all domestic animals should commence the winter in good condition.

Do not undertake to winter more cattle than you have abundant means of providing for.

Let every farmer aim to have next spring, instead of thin, bony, slab-sided, shaggy cattle, fine, smooth, round, and healthy ones, and to this end let him spare no pains; and,

First, let the cattle be *well fed*;

Secondly, let them be fed *regularly*;

Thirdly, let them be properly *sheltered* from the pelting storm.

Proper food and regularity of feeding will save the flesh on the animal's back, and shelter will save the fodder.

All domestic animals in considerable numbers should be divided into parcels and separated from each other, in order that the weaker may not suffer from the domination of the stronger, nor the diseased from the vigorous.

Farmers who have raised root crops, (and all good farmers have doubtless done so,) should cut them up and mix them with drier food, as meal, chopped hay, straw or cornstalks, and feed them to cattle and sheep.

Cow-houses and cattle stables should be kept very clean and well littered. To allow animals to lie down in the filth which is sometimes suffered to collect in stables, is perfectly insufferable. By using plenty of straw or litter, the consequent increase in the quantity of manure, will much more than repay the supposed waste of straw.

All stables should be properly ventilated.

Mixing food is generally better than feeding cattle on one substance alone.

Cattle will generally eat straw with as much readiness as hay, if it is salted copiously, which may be done by sprinkling brine over it.

A great saving is made by cutting not only straw and cornstalks, but hay also.

Sheep, as well as all other domestic animals, should have a constant supply of good water during winter. They should also be properly sheltered from the storm, for a great point in the secret of keeping them in good condition, is to keep them *comfortable.*

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The DECEMBER Number of Atkinson's Casket, or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, with the following

EMBELLISHMENTS:

A beautiful Vignette Title Page for the Volume—A copper-plate engraving of "Death on the Pale Horse," from West's highly celebrated Painting—Benares, India—Venice. Music—Where as Dewy Twilight Lingers.

CONTENTS.

The Merchant's Clerk (concluded); Brook's Letters, Desultory Observations; Judgment, Death on the Pale Horse, &c.; The Two Students; Benares, India, &c.; Venice, &c.; ...; The Last Herring; Wit and Sentiment.

POETRY.

Red Clams; Portrait of Elise; Imprisonment for Debt; The Gospel; Our Home; Remedies; Stanzas; To my Mother's Memory; Funeral Hymn; Where as Dewy Twilight Lingers, set to Music.

The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum payable in advance or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages, to which a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34 and '35, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid),

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
36 Carter's Alley, Phila.

dec 3

JAYNE'S INDIAN EXPECTORANT,

IS recommended as decidedly superior to any other known combination of Medicine, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Hooping Cough, Pains Weakness of the Breast, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

This medicine is highly and justly recommended, by numerous and respectable individuals, who have found relief from its use. Many who have been laboring under protracted Coughs and Affections of the Breast, and have been supposed by themselves and their friends, far advanced in consumption, have been happily restored to perfect health, by the use of this valuable Expectorant.

Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne, of Salem, N. J. and none is genuine without his signature to the label on the outside of the bottle.

Extract from ... C. C. P. Crosby, General agent of the American Bap. ...

To Dr D Jayne. New York, June 13, 1835.

Dear Sir—I have made use of the Indian Expectorant, personally and in my family for the last six years with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine under the blessing of God for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of Cough, Inflammation of the Chest, Lungs and Throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using the Indian Expectorant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

N. B.—Many of my neighbors, on my recommendation have tried this medicine with uniform success.

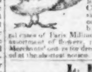
I hereby certify that I was cured of a violent Cough and pain in my breast by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant medicine. My wife also was afflicted with a bad Cough and pain in the breast, attended with so much difficulty of breathing, as to prevent her from getting any sleep for a number of nights in succession, but by taking two doses of this medicine, she was enabled to sleep quietly through the night, and in a few days, by continuing its use, she was perfectly cured. JACOB ELDGEWAY.

Hancock's Bridge, N. J. Sept. 24, 1836.

Many more certificates might be added, from persons of the first respectability, but the above are considered sufficient. *Let the afflicted try it.*

Agents in Phila.—Thompson, corner 2d and Market; Reward, No. 249 Market; Vaughan & Davis, cor 3d and Race; Wickersham cor 2d and Almond; Margaret Johnson, Wilmington; Mrs. H. P. Ritchie, New Castle; John Evans Baltimore and by agents throughout the United States, where also may be had Jayne's Carminative Balsam, for Bowel Complaints; Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, for Worms, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach &c. dec 3—3m

Fall Fashions.



Mrs. S. Chambers, agt.

Respectfully informs the ladies and merchants, that she will open on Tuesday 27th inst. at her Millinery Establishment, No. 17, Chesnut street above 7th, opposite Masonic Hall, Fall Fashions consisting of Hats, Bonnets, ... blond and lace capes, and several cases of Paris Millinery, together with an extensive assortment of flowers, ribbons, silks, &c. Ladies' and Merchants' orders for dresses, bonnets, caps &c. executed at the shortest notice. sep 24—tf

L. Francis,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of all kinds of Mathematical, Optical, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, for Colleges and Schools. A large collection of the above, together with a complete assortment of Chemical Tests and Reagents, constantly on hand. Also, manufacturer of Dr. G. Pinston's Patent Cauteries, for the use of Dentists, to be seen at the store of the subscriber.

L. FRANCIS,
106 South 3d st. below Walnut.

Orders (post paid) promptly executed and forwarded to any part of the Union, for cash or approved acceptance. nov 19—6t

Hide, Oil and Leather Store.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK, No. 21 south Third street between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia has for sale, Spanish Hides, dried and salted, dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanners' Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, and a general assortment of Leather, finished and in the rough; all of which will be sold low for Cash, or the usual Credit.

All kinds of Leather in the Rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given, in cash, or taken in exchange for Hides.

Leather stored free of charge, and sold on Commission. aug 13—6m

S. W. Sexton & Co.
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING STORE,
No. 242 Market Street.

sep 10—1y'37

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets

THE Subscriber have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks and every article belonging to the Silver smith business, and prepared to make in order in the most best manner, or to match any pattern ... at the lowest manufacturing prices. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city in neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware of their own importing, kept constantly on hand, and made to their order. R. & W. WILSON.

nov 1 '34—tf

Jacob Sennett,

Brass Steel and Cane Reed Manufacturer, 165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

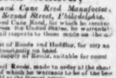
An assortment of Reeds and Heddles, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for cotton ...

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. ja 13 '36—tf

GUM ELASTIC Over Shoes.



JUST received, a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen Gum Elastic Over Shoes.

Also—Gentlemen's Boots, from $2.50 to $5.50 per pair.

Also—A good supply of Ladies' French Kid and silk kinds of shoes. SAML. D. REED, No. 13 North 3d street.

april 5 '36—tf

Brandreth's Vegetable Pills.

DR. WM. BRANDRETH, the discoverer of these Pills, was of opinion that there was only ONE DISEASE; an impurity of blood, which, by impeding the circulation brought on inflamation or derangement of the organ or part were it settled, and so impressed was he of the truth of this simple theory, that he spent thirty years in experiments and laborious research into the medical virtues of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and produce, by specific action, a removal of the humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, as by the continuation of the use of such a medicine, all humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood assumes a state of purity.

Many other medicines are advertised as having properties equal to these, but the proprietor of these Pills in this country, (the grandson of the discoverer,) would wish those who think well of this PRINCIPLE, and who have made use of such medicines, to give THESE PILLS a trial. They will at once be satisfied of the difference of that medicine which has been 83 years before the English public, and has gained a sale there of not less than £40,000 sterling per annum, and those medicines which are forced into notice by advertisements, before their properties can be fully known even by the discoverers themselves—Captains of ships and merchants will find this medicine one which will ensure their health, and answer well for exportation.

Thousands of the most respectable citizens of N. York and Philadelphia, will be referred to with pleasure by Dr. B. who have been cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quincy, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles Costiveness, all eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

The properties of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, as an antibilious and aperient medicine, are unrivalled and all who use them invariably recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross, corrupt humors of the body. One 25 cent box will establish their character, and prove there is truth even in an advertisement. They require no care of any kind; occupations are not all impeded by their use. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

The following respectable citizens, who have been appointed agents, are the only persons of whom the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS can be obtained, as neither Doctors nor Druggists are, under any circumstances allowed them to sell.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Dr. Brandreth's office, 109 Race street, 1st door above Fifth st. Philad.; Jesse Kerns, West Chester; Joseph Dodgson, Darby; Mrs. Taylor, Rosdale; S. R. Worth, Embreville; Wm. Speakman, Dillworthtown; Hahn & Davis, Norristown; Joseph Habensack, Willow Grove; Boyd Bostwick & Cahan, Bristol; Yardley & Canby, Newtown; Jonathan Brock, Doylestown; J. G. Larne, Yardleyville; Henry Steely, Bellville, Mifflin co.; John Marshall, Lewistown, Mifflin co.; Josiah Seal, Washington, Lancaster co.; William Bell, Harrisburg, Dauphin co.; D. F. Estep, Pittsburg, Allegany co.; Henry Sidel, Dillsburgh York co.; Crull & Barton, Lewisberry, York co.; J. Johnson & Son, Boalsburgh, Centre co.

NEW JERSEY.—Foy & Platt, Jacobstown; Chas. M. Harker, Mount Holly; Jaques & Lippencott, Juniatatown; Benjamin Kimble, Jonstown; J. F. Brognard, Columbus; Samuel Fort, Jacksonville; Isaac Marter, Burlington; Gilbert Page, Moorestown; Abraham Lippincott, Westfield; Joseph Curts, Woodbury; Daniel H Garret, Haddonfield; Jesse Smith, Sweedsborough; Bassett & Peterson, Salem; J. Madara Woodstown.

DELAWARE.—George Reynolds, corner Market and Third sts. Wilmington; John Walton, Frederica, Kent co.; Stayton & Jarrell, Kent co.

Dr. Brandreth's offices, for the sale of the above pills, are 187 Hudson st. 1 Spruce st. 276 Bowery, New York; and 109 Race st. 1st door above Fifth st. Phila.

OBSERVE.—All the genuine Pills, sold by agents, have on them a label, signed B. Brandreth, and the sides of the boxes are completely enveloped in yellow paper, signed by Benj. Brandreth; to counterfeit which is felony.

NOTICE.—Applications for agencies in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, must be made to Mr. Wm. Warner, at the general agency office, 109 Race street, Philadelphia. Always remember that no Drug store has the genuine Pills for sale. nov 5—3m*

Two Tracts of Land for Sale,

SITUATED in Beaver county, about one mile from the Beaver River, and about 15 miles from its junction with the Ohio River. The soil is of good quality, principally covered with fine oak timber, which would more than pay for the price of the land—Coal in abundance.

One tract contains about 140 acres, the other about 180 acres, more or less. Being situated so near the great thoroughfare between the Ohio River and the Lakes, and convenient to the river, they will prove valuable. 20 to 60 acres cleared on each tract.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Phila. S. C. ATKINSON.

oct 8—tf

Strong Inducement.

THE NATIONAL ATLAS holds out a stronger inducement to patronage, perhaps, than any other periodical in America. The MAP EMBELLISHMENTS, are alone worth all the amount of subscription—while the letter press of two. We give a year of it, together with the BOOK OF NATURE, for Ten Dollars.

The Book of Nature is a splendid work, just completed, at the subscription price of $12—containing 240 very superior quarto copper plates, embracing many thousand finely engraved figures of Animals, Birds, Fishes, Shells, &c. &c. with a general review of Animated Nature.

Office No. 36 Carter's Alley, Phila. Published by aug 27— SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

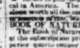
JEWELLERY.
Baker & Shriver,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Jewellery suitable for the Western Trade.

NO. 113 CHESNUT STREET.

nov 26—6m*

For Wilmington—*Change of Hour.*



ON and after Monday next, 10th inst. the Steam-boat Wilmington, Capt. F. Block, will leave Arch st. wharf, Philadelphia for Wilmington, daily at 1 o'clock, P. M. until further notice.

oct 8—tf

A Farm to Rent.

A Farm of 200 acres, 40 or 50 of which is cleared (and 100 more may very easily be cleared) is offered to rent on very accommodating terms. The land is of first rate quality.

The farm adjoins the town of New Brighton on the Falls of Beaver River, and being in the vicinity of several flourishing towns and the Ohio river, the produce would command at all times ready sale and good prices. A gardener and nurseryman could pursue his business on it to very great advantage, as many thousand fruit trees, and mulberries could be disposed of annually.

For particulars apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, to the Publisher.

oct 15—

Life Insurance.

THE Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL $300,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, 159 Chesnut street.

Effect *Insurances on Lives*, grant *Annuities* and *Endowments*, and make contracts generally, into which the contingency of life enters; accept and execute *Trusts*, and receive *Deposits* of money on interest.

Rates for insuring One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years. *annually.*	For Life. *annually.*
20	1 31	1 45	2 08
25	1 51	1 56	2 24
30	1 64	1 73	2 48
35	1 80	1 91	2 90
40	2 01	2 17	3 20

The Company accept *Trusts* of Estates and Property real and personal, and execute them in accordance with the wishes of the party; and also receive *Deposits* of money on interest in one sum, or in such sums, weekly, monthly, or at other periods of time, as may suit the convenience of the depositors.

For further information apply at the office of the Company.

B. W. RICHARDS, Pres't,
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer. my 7 '36—1y

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
Manufactured Wholesale and Retail.

MRS. J. C. EVANS respectfully informs her patrons and the public generally, that she has just opened a splendid assortment of French and other Flowers, of the newest patterns, at her establishment, 47 south 4th street, where also to the Ladies of Philadelphia—and merchants wishing to purchase for other markets, will be accommodated with flowers and prices. mar 5 '36—1y*

Just Published,

A NEW edition of TANNER'S Four Sheet Map of the United States, accompanied by an Index.

This edition has been very materially improved. Besides the New Counties, New Towns, &c. throughout the different States, the Internal Improvements in each, whether in operation or prospective are distinguished; the new Territory of Wisconsin is defined, Michigan, Arkansas—in short, all the Southern and Western States have been remodelled from actual and accurate Surveys, and the entire Map may be said to exhibit the present actual geographical position of the United States. To this edition has also been added a large portion of Texas, showing its connexion with the neighboring States at the present interesting period of its affairs.

The Index is arranged on a new plan, and affords much facility in identifying any particular place.

oct 22—to dec 31

CARPENTER'S
Family Medicine Chest Dispensatory,

CONTAINING a select Catalogue of Drugs, Chemicals and Family Medicines, with the properties and doses of each article most approved of in domestic medicine; to which is appended, a concise description of diseases, with directions for the treatment of such as are unattended with serious consequences—showing also, the best immediate measures to be adopted, in those disorders and accidents which are destructive to life, when the physician is not at hand, or until his assistance can be procured. For sale at

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Chemical Warehouse
jan 20 '35—tf 301 Market street.

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD—NO. 32 NORTH STREET,

below Sixth street

(*Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth street.*)

feb 2, '36—tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST—A YELLOW POCKET BOOK, enclosing some certificates of Stock in the West Philadelphia Rail-road, and the following Certificates of the Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Co's Stock. No. 98—15 shares, S. C. A.; No. 49—25 shares, S. C. A., No. 59—4 shares, M. F. C. G. transferred by endorsement to S. C. A.; No. 63—10 shares, Moldon A.; No. 100—5 shares, S. C. A. in trust; No. 180—10 shares, Girard Life and Trust, dated Oct. 4, 1836, 4 or 5 $5 notes on the Bank of Maryland, and a parcel of other papers of no use to any one but the owner.

The above reward will be given for the pocket book and contents, if left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

nov 26—3tf

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,
By Wm. Montgomery,
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.

jan 7 '36—1y

Agents for Atkinson's Periodicals.

MAINE.

Bath, - - Thomas Eaton, Printer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dover, - - E. J. Lane, bookseller.
Portsmouth, - N. March, bookseller.

VERMONT.

Guilford, - - Elihu Field, Esq. P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, - - Elisha Field.
Lynn, - - J. S. Saunderson.
Nantucket, - G. W. Ewer, Esq. P. M.

RHODE ISLAND.

Pawtucket, - S. G. Benedict, P. M.

CONNECTICUT.

Middletown, Joshua Stow, P. M.
New Haven, And. H. Foote, Esq.

NEW YORK.

Binghamtown, T. Robinson, P. M.
Cow Neck, L. I. Henry Mott.
Cape Vincent, O. P. Starkey, P. M.
... [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Anville, ... John Killinger, P. M.
... [illegible]
Tully town, Morrisville, } Benjamin Headly.
... [illegible]
Mauch Chunk, Wm. H. Sayre, Esq.
... [illegible]
Reade, OldFort, J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Joseph Shirk, Esq.

... [illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

Bordentown, S. J. Bunting.
... [illegible]

DELAWARE.

Dover, John Catts, P. M.
Middletown, R. Field, Esq. P. M.
New Castle, E. M. Cooper.
Wilmington, Wm. H. Naff.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Alexandria, - John Lapley.
Washington, William W. ...

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Mrs. Porter, ...
... [illegible]

VIRGINIA.

... [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte, H. B. Williams, ...
... [illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

... [illegible]

GEORGIA.

Athens, - W. L. Mitchell, Esq.

Opinion of the President of the United States, Relative to this Institution.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress who presented to the President an Exposition from the Proprietor of the Manual Labor Bank, and Saving Fund.

"General Jackson says, he can see no objection to your plan of business, with reference to your Banking, as it is founded on a real security, and must depend upon Commercial Credit for circulation, which is all fair; but he is decidedly opposed to CHARTERED MONOPOLIES, which sanction a paper credit, without a proper metallic basis."

EXPOSITION AND TERMS
OF THE
Manual Labour Bank,
AND
Six Per Cent. Saving Fund,

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF SECOND AND RACE STREETS.

Capital $500,000

Secured in Trust by Judgment confessed on Real Estate, and publicly recorded, accordingly to the following

CERTIFICATE.

On the 11th day of May, 1836, a Bond and Judgment, commencing from the 2nd February last, was filed in the District Court, for Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, as security for all the responsibilities of Banking and Saving Fund Deposites, incurred by Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, of the city of Philadelphia.

Copy from the Endorsement on the Bond.

"Entered in the Office of ... Attorney filed May 11, 1836. ... Pro. Prothonotary. (Signed) M. COATS.

EXPOSITION.

The utility of Saving Funds, has been too universally admitted to require any argument to establish the fact of their beneficial influence on all classes. The industrious Mechanic is not only stimulated to practice the virtue of economy, by having a safe depository where his surplus earning will silently accumulate at Compound Interest, but he is tempted to increase his amount of industry, as well as frugality, under the certain conviction, that as time rolls on, his fund will be daily increased up to the period when old age calls for repose, and his amount of Savings yield him the sweet enjoyment of life's comforts, with the proud consciousness of self-achieved independence.

To the man of fortune it also presents many conveniences and advantages, which result from the facility of a deposite, under ample security, accompanied by periodical payments of interest.

THE MANUAL LABOUR BANK AND SAVING FUND, has been established by the Proprietor, in order to afford a Safe Depository for the Savings of Labor, and the surplus of incomes, under an ample security of his estate, at the full rate of legal interest—a security which he believes no other institution possesses—and a rate of interest which he is certain is not paid by any other. His motive for this, is to give to the meritorious working man the full legal interest, which he ought always to obtain for his savings, and the individual responsibility of the proprietor, affords a guarantee, that he will accept no more on deposite than his interest calls for, on the single principle of his liability; and which so effectually guards and protects the common safety of all the depositors, by restricting the amount to be received, to the security pledged, of 500,000 dollars.

As the character of the Bank is one of DEPOSITE and CIRCULATION ONLY, it can never incur any of those ruinous risks to which BANKS OF DISCOUNT are so liable, in periods of money pressure and fluctuation; nor can it ever participate in those violent shocks to which a contraction and expansion of the credit system give birth.

A paper circulation upon the basis of Specie Deposites and Real Estate security, certainly creates a foundation for a sound currency, without any parallel in the history of Banking; and as the individual responsibilities of the Proprietor is in pledge to the utmost cent of his property, for his Bills in circulation, the security may be safely estimated at TEN DOLLARS IN SPECIE AND PROPERTY for every dollar of his Bills in circulation. A security which no Bank incorporated by the State possesses and which not being DEPENDENT on the PROMISSARY NOTES of individuals, as in the case of the chartered Banks, can at all times, and in the shortest possible period, be made available to the holders of his notes, even in the greatest exigencies to which possible casualties could subject them. Hence, these notes furnish a currency to which no other Bank Note can claim to be equal, on the ground of a certain and solid equivalent in specie and property.

When Depositors withdraw their respective amounts, they will be paid in Gold, Silver, the Bills of Incorporated Banks, or those of the Manual Labor Bank—at their option.

The Interest accruing will be paid Quarterly, or carried to the credit of the depositor, according to the terms of the contract, at the time of deposite.

Ten days notice prior to the expiration of the period of Deposite, will always re-possess the depositor of his funds, increased by the interest due to him.

No other Institution pays Compound Interest on Deposites, but it is just, and nothing more than the depositor could obtain; for his Interest when due, is so much Cash, and if he is entitled to Interest on his Principal, he is equally entitled to Interest on his Interest. To obtain this Compound Interest would always be in his power, by making the Interest the subject of a new deposite.

The money received on deposite is employed by the Proprietor in the production and encouragement of American Labor; whose produce pays all interest and charges to the commodities that arise from his extensive factories so that, unlike all the Banks and Saving Funds, which ministers to the stock-jobbing cupidity of an idle portion of the community—the amount of his Savings are immediately applied to remunerate, encourage and promote American manufactures; and add to the stock of available industry, that constitutes the wealth of the Nation, and multiplies the resources of the state.

The following are the terms upon which the Proprietor binds himself, under legal contract, to receive deposites, and pay Interest; which are the most eligible to those who have Savings, or a Surplus Income, to put out at the highest rate of legal value for the use of money.

Estates, Trusteeships, Beneficial Societies, and other agencies, will be benefited by availing themselves of this mode of investment.

The current business incident to, and embraced in the Incorporated Banks, will be transacted at the Banking House, at the customary hours; and after and before these hours Saving Deposites will be received at the Deposite Office and Counting House of the Proprietor, No. 141 North Second street, two doors above the Banking House.

TERMS.

Deposites for four months, not less than Ten Dollars, will be received; on which SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be allowed, free of all charge of commission. Ten Days notice will be required of intention to withdraw the deposite at the end of that period. If no notice to withdraw is given, the deposite will be held, and the interest for that period carried to the Cr. of the Depositor; when Interest will be allowed on the Whole Sum to his credit, and the same will be done at the expiration of every four months, until notice be given to withdraw the deposite.

Permanent Depositors for one year will be received, and the Interest paid Quarterly, at 6 per cent; subject to the usual Notice of withdrawal.

Philadelphia, March, 1836.

T. W. DYOTT, Banker.
STEPHEN SIMPSON, Cashier.

N. B.—Saving Deposites will be received every day, after the usual Banking hours, until nine o'clock, P. M. at the Counting House and Deposite Office, No. 141 north Second street, two doors above the Banking House.

jy 9—eowly.

Elegant Shaving Oil.

R. JORDAN & CO. have just received a quantity of David's Shaving Oil, a very superior article, and convenient for travellers, producing a permanent lather, with no caustic properties, and will render the skin as soft as velvet.

ALSO—Price & Gosnell's celebrated Jessamine Cream for Shaving, a very excellent article, and used in Europe to a great extent.

ALSO—Patent Chemical Tooth Powder. This Tooth Powder has been analised by the most eminent Physician and Dentist of Paris; it renders the teeth perfectly white, even though they have been neglected for some time.

For sale by R. JORDAN & CO.
S. E. corner 3d and Arch, and
N. W. corner 3d and Walnut.

aug 6—tf

Vol. XV

From the Gentle

THE HOME

We also c. n

To us, come, we lo
of thy footstep's echo—
of we have out-watch'd
a welcome ray of th

Ere wing'd our thought
the messenger doves to
s' the calm of the sout
s the music tones of h

Come to us, come,—the l
carried away by the gen
s the hopes of the weat
or the summer dope o

and we mourn, alone
s it heard in its lair
or it tells of the sorry
s the lonely ones in thy

come to us, come,—ere th
s the voice of the stream
or the fret God comes o
Earth has many wrestles
Fates dark ere the lower
the angel storm-tr
or no bustle, or storm;
fall.
Ere smiles lost sweet

CONNELL'S A

The New Holland

Continued from

The prospect of intercou
We had been about
absence, when some
stag on their tattooed
nine sons, not entire

though their mean
painfully marked. O
George Keenan and
rd of a canoe with w
n three distance sho
l, and then turned int
ds, but soon narrow
th the two canoes a bre
arched over with dr
ge; and altogether the
I would have been pl
n so utterly in the dark
journey. At length
banks of the creek, in
cted by our conductor
No person was the
hall an hour George
discuss and speculat
ch all this was tending
he barking to give w
which it was erected
Bugiousse, and was to
for a person. At leng
rved—ended, I should
ten or six women; he
ame of which we were
made to sit in one co
as seated in another,
and the residue with
women produced a cal
other took my left hand
as to draw the flesh t
then a little slipee of ba
liquid and applied to
ed a straight black ma
ich produced a small fl
ips pierced through on
in the black liquid, th
thorns upon the mark
dden blow from a stick
my flesh. One needle
es; so I summoned all
e, and bore it like a ma
r my beauty dipped la
I was too much engag
mselves to wait
rge soon let me hear
pared without any a
he did it was profan
rhetorical. He walke
nder and plagues to fl
e prayed that the
ake tankies, heaped forty
adron of armed ships
blasted savages burne
All this evaded not
es, and even I could
exclamations. The
r work to music; him
twitches of the arm
was a standing butt f
when the natives wish
d set the tattooing s
mations.' Native-A
ge-a-Nutt his name
de ura eos mee,'—Ju
ving my executioner
le, she wiped it with
tanded; but no! N
ed at the lines, as a
d. Then she comm
cents into places w
t was imperfect. T
ork was infinitely wors
In about an hour a
nded, and the women
tools. Before they
ered the tattooed par
Then patted pulveriz
repeated often, till th
bland oil, completely
oothing properties o
ments. The reader
I will delay the pict
and, indeed, sm
urifes know how to re
plication of it. The
g was sent in to eat,
ts that our punishment
ever, the afternoon h
friend or ladies, who
e the left arm. At n
some mats and informed
Eagle says to the play
ose blankets: and wo
m of reflecting that
attooing hospital, and
e limbs of at least t
I refused at first t
ch clothing, but, not
urely naked, I was
among the mats (
the next morning
cesses of Gil Blas
stance in sore to m
flesh, enhanced, a
ardly looked so weird
ded pretty lamb. A
e painters followed o
ments to his prot
wheelbarrowed enormously
d not spare entirely
s was grunted, but
g. For a reason
T, they made gestur
s was no escape. G
most unequivocal
cowardice and effe
incapable of endur
ily, among all savag
e as a misfortune.
or handling the left,
I upon my right arm
I not only peeled
ed of hugging out of
s hold my flesh for
ly to go into deli
ed in the process
ly. My legs, back
I also, and to enab
muscled to lay ex
ther upon my body
ills—a process whi
count upon my
can be cleared of
curious cook. I
wise apparently pe
ndictions. Grou
with me, not only
ening was going
rd that I was obl
my flesh to heal.
tion of the oil and
sealed, till I resem
be lamentable.'
nself marrears the d
o afterwards we
d a congenial distur
ere nonsense to a
d and quarrelling—
pinion contradicte
of things. Even
en see that one wi
and although early
tter than to wish fo
d to be imagined th
rical names and m
which appear
I pen our occasion
I was projected, as
pendals. I, however,